The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,928 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L	MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th Feb.
M	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar
L	NEPAUL	3536	600	L. M. Wibmer	11th ,,
—	ASSAM	3033	500	W. A. Wheler	18th ,,
L	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M	TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
—	NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	15th ,,
L	COROMANDEL	4496	300	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M	SURAT	3112	550	W. G. Nantes	29th ,,
L	PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—	SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	13th ,,
L	CATHAY	2983	500	S. Ashdown	20th ,,
					TUESDAY.
M	BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.
BOKHARA	2941	500	C. Ewards	18th ,,
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	1st April.
ROSETTA	3504	700	G. W. Brady	15th ,,
VERONA	3116	600	W. J. Webber	29th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 19, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	*5,000*	*800*	*1st April*	*20th ,,*
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, *including Railway Journey via* Genoa or Naples, AT *SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.*

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE.	4,000	12th March.
BISAGNO.	4,000	16th April.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars *regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to*

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 188
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4600	650	7th do.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	1st May.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th do.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]0

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 14, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Hand book for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	3rd Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th ,,
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd ,,
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	7th May.
s.s. VICT[illegible]IA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 27, 1886. Agents.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,

OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.

AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.

DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

Price List on Application.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th Feby., 1887, at noon, calling at Verawa Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY 28th February (on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Kurrachee, BunderAbbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA	2078 ,,	,,	15th April.
s.s. HUZARA	2078 ,,	,,	13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 23, 1887. Agents

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OATMEAL. OATMEAL.

BEST COARSE SCOTCH,
In 2 lb. tins, 9 annas.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CHUTNEY,

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAMS,

KEILLER'S BEST MANUFACTURE.

Apple.
Black Currant.
Damson.
Gooseberry.
Greengage.
Plum.
Raspberry and Currant.
Red Currant.
Strawberry.
Per tin, as. 7.
Apricot and Cherry Jam, per tin, as. 9.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LINEN TOWELS.

HUCKABACK (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 1-12, and 2-4 per dozen.

DIAPER (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 13-1, 19-8, 22-8 per dozen.

DIAPER NURSERY TOWELS.
In pieces containing 12 squares, Rs. 10-8.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE THIRD LECTURE for the year 1886-87 will be delivered at the Institute, on THURSDAY, 24th February 1887 at 5-30 p.m., by the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.

SUBJECT—KATTYWAR,

The public are invited.

T. A. SAVAGE,
Honorary Secretary.

THOMSON AND MYLNE'S PATENT SUGARCANE MILLS.

For particulars of Depots, Authorized Makers, &c.,
Apply to
EWART LATHAM AND CO., BOMBAY,
Agents for the Patentees.

FOR SALE, AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED per s. s. "Patiala" two new English-built BROUGHAM, one with Side Lights, very well finished, by Watson of Lowstaff.

One canoe shaped new English BAROUCHE, with inside folding steps and enamelled leather canopy on the head, by Lewis of Salisbury.

Another new English BAROUCHE, by Kinross.
One new circular-fronted English BROUGHAM.
And one new English DOGCART.
Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the following will be received at the Municipal Office up to 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 26th February 1887, for the year ending 31st March 1888:—

1. The right of collecting Toll Fees at Bandora.
2. The right of collecting fees on baskets and carts of vegetables brought for sale at the Municipal Khar Market.
3. The right of collecting fees on baskets of fish and vegetables brought for sale at the Municipal Town Market.
4. The supply of blasted stone, blasted stone metal, and kerb-stones (to be removed from the Municipal quarries near the causeways.
5. The supply of sand stone (Kadgadha).
6. The supply of sundry articles, such as Stationery, Cane Baskets, Ropes, Oil, &c., &c. (a list of which can be seen at the Municipal Office).
7. The Lighting the Municipal Street Lamps with Kerosine Oil.

Conditions of contracts and other particulars can be had of the Secretary to the Municipality.

D. I. D'MONTE,
Chairman, Executive Committee.
Municipal Office, Bandora, February, 1887.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT: TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

PER DOZEN, Rs. 36 CASH.

THE delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Brandy, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen ...	Rs.	61	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," as above, per dozen	,,	36	0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice Matured Spirit, per dozen ...	,,	32	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen ...	,,	28	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS! FOR EVERY OCCASION. HOAR & CO.'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS!!

	Rs.
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest designs	6 for 30
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6 for 36

		Rs.
TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	each 3 for	8 23
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	each 3 for	9 26
SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness	each 3 for	9-8 28
CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar & Pocket	each 3 for	9 26
SPUN SILK, Soft Twilled Cream Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable	each 3 for	12-8 36

HOAR & CO., { Shirt-makers, Hosiers, &c., } BOMBAY.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Studio open from
9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,

BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long,
put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8 per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars
can be delivered at any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addressee
for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1. 4½ inches long		Rs. 3-0	per box
No. 2. 4 ,,	,,	2-12	do.
No. 3. 3½ ,,	,, (thin)	2-8	do.

The following quantities of each
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered
to any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addressee.
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8.
No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE
"GOLD MOHUR"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2. Rs. 15 per 1,000
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addressee.
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain,
free of all charge to addressee
for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices, for cash:—

BIJOU COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass, 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs. 220
BROADWOOD AND SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,, 250
BROADWOOD AND SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,, 300
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 500
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 500
EBONIZED SQUARE, by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves ... 400 and	,, 550
"SCHIEDMAYER" EBONIZED SQUARE, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves, metal work, electro-plated	,, 600
"SCHIEDMAYER" EBONIZED SQUARE, same as above	,, 700
"SCHIEDMAYER" WALNUT SQUARE, iron frame ... 250 and	,, 400
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose and Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	,, 750
Ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.	,, 650
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars, etc.	,, 150
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, etc.	,, 500
BROADWOOD AND SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank	,, 550

The above instruments have either been taken in exchange for new instruments, or returned from hire. Many of them are nearly equal to new and stand in time better than many of the cheap new Pianos that are sold.

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and Sundries free to ports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

THE proper pride of the Proprietors of the late firm of JAS. McCABE & Co., of the Royal Exchange, London, in refusing tempting offers for their good-will when retiring from business, while striking a sympathetic chord of admiration throughout the East, has awakened a feeling of regret that so admirable and highly esteemed a class of watches should be no longer procurable. MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, have been at considerable pains to reproduce by the Agency of McCabe's old hands some of the most popular styles of Watches which were formerly identified with Jas. McCabe's name, and which are identical in all respects, except of course, that they bear the name of MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

Gentlemen's size in heavy hunting case	cash Rs. 350
Ladies' do. do. do.	,, ,, 310

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

VALUABLE ALTERATIVES, &c.

PHILLIPS' COMPOUND IODIZED SARSAPARILLA
A MOST CAREFUL COMBINATION OF ESSENCE OF SARSAPARILLA WITH PURE IODIDES
INVALUABLE AS AN ALTERATIVE TONIC and clearer of the VITIATED BLOOD.
Rs. 2.

PHILLIPS' SPECIALITE COD LIVER OIL,
PURE AND FRESH, and almost TASTELESS.
Prepared on the COAST OF NORWAY FROM FINEST SOUND FISH
And proved to be of FULL MEDICINAL VALUE.
Rs. 1-4

PHILLIPS' CONCENTRATED COMPOUND ESSENCE OF JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,
CAREFULLY AND SCIENTIFICALLY Prepared with GENUINE VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS OF THE GREATEST THERAPEUTIC VALUE IN CUTANEOUS DISEASES, AND IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST *RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety,* and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	per pair	Rs. 11	8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks ...	,,	9	8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	,,	3	12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ... each	,,	3	0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors ... from	,,	1	4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality ...	,,	2	8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES.

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmary Phthisimos irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.

NOW READY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King St., Whitehall
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER JUBILEE TOURNAMENT.

To be held on the Oval, Bombay, on the 9th & 10th Mar. 1887

Open to the Navy, the Bombay Army, Both European and Native, all enrolled Volunteers of the British Empire, the Indian Marine, and the Bombay Police.

In all competitions Europeans will compete with Europeans, and Natives with Natives, except where specially arranged otherwise.

Volunteers wishing to compete with Volunteers only are requested to notify this at time of making their Entries.

PART PROGRAMME.

ASSAULTS-AT-ARMS (DISMOUNTED).

No.		No.	
15.	Fencing.	1B.	Bayonet vs. Sword (dismounted).
16.	Single Stick (dismounted).	3A.	Bayonet vs. Sword (mounted).
2A.	Single Stick (dismounted) vs. Single Stick (mounted).	5A.	Bayonet vs. Lance.
17.	Bayonet vs. Bayonet.	7A.	Sword (dismounted) vs. Lance.
		8A.	Best Man at Arms.

Entrance fees for the above.
Europeans 8 annas for each event.
Natives 4 annas for each event.

Entries may be arranged through :—
MAJOR E. S. LUARD, B.B. & C. I. Railway Vol., Parel.
CAPT. H. HODGKINSON, Adjt., B. V. Rifles, Hd-Qrs.
CAPT. B PHILLIPS, Poona Vol. Rifles, Poona.
CAPT. C. R. HAWKINS, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, Parel.
COLR.-SERGT. N. DEVLIN, B. V. Rifles, Fort.
HON. SEC., Vol. Jubilee Tournament, 47, Medows Street, Fort.

Entries may be made immediately and should be completed on or before Saturday, the 5th March 1887. In exceptional cases Entries will be permitted on the ground—but at double rates.

HON. SECY., VOL. JUBILEE TOURNAMENT,
47, Medows Street, Fort.

FRAMJI CAWASJI INSTITUTE, DHOBHI TALAO.

THURSDAY the 24th FEBRUARY, 1887.

MR. P. BONNAR, SCOTCH CONJURER.
FIRST VISIT IN BOMBAY.

WILL give his first performance under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Haji Mirza Hoosein Kuli Khan, Persian Consul.

POSITIVELY FOR THREE NIGHTS.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

First Class Reserved	Rs. 2	Second Class	Re. 1
Unreserved	Rs. 1½	Third Class	As. 8
		Fourth Class	As. 4.

Door open at 8-30 and commence at 9 p. m.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

GAIETY THEATRE.

CROFTON AND FERRELL'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.
BY SPECIAL PERMISSION
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
THURSDAY, FEB. 24TH 1887.
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.
Plan at SOUNDY AND CO.

THE Maciver's s.s. CUBA has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature, and to take delivery of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, February 22, 1887.

JOHN JONES'

GOLD KEYLESS LEVER, THREE-QUARTER PLATE, SIX HOLES JEWELLED, with GOLD DOME, SUNK SECONDS, HARDENED TEMPERED SPRING, BEST QUALITY WATCHES, price Rupees 235, nett.

FULL SIZE, LONDON MADE,
Single and Double Albert Chains.

WARANTED 18 carrat Gold, HALL MARCKED, on EUROPEAN and NATIVE TASTE, weighing from Seven-and-half to eleven tolas at Rupees 28 per tola, nett.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MURARJEE MULJEE, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

RAMDAS DOSA, KHIMJI VALABHDAS and GOKALDAS MUTHURADAS, three of the Executors named in the Will according to the tenor thereof ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 22nd day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven, and in the fiftieth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. N. BANAJI,
The 23rd day of February 1887.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL & DAMODAR,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAIJEE, widow of CAWASJEE SORABJEE BHEDWAR and BEZONJEE MOTABHOY MOBEDJINA, Executors of the will of the late COWASJEE SORABJEE BHEDWAR, deceased, have contracted for the absolute sale to DHUNJIBHOY CAWASJEE OOMRIGUR, of the under-mentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest to or in the same, either by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date of the publication hereof, otherwise the contract will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims will be considered as waived.

All that piece of land with the two several messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Chundanwadi on the east side of Girgaum Road in the sub-district and formerly of Bhooleshvar, but now of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of Raghunath Wittoba, and now in that of the tenants of the Vendor, containing by admeasurement four hundred and ten and five-ninths square yards (be the same a little more or less) and bounded on the east by Chawoolwady, on the west by a public road called Girgaum or Breach-Candy Road, on the north and south by the house of Rutonji Byramjee Bisnee, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 28 and 163 and Collector's New Nos. 191 and 1166, and which said houses are now assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward No. 2033; Street Nos. 151, 153, 155 and 157.—Dated this 23rd day of February 1887.

ARDESIR HORMUSJEE and DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IMMISCH'S PATENT METALLIC CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

THE MOST ACCURATE, RELIABLE, NON-BREAKABLE AND CONVENIENT INSTRUMENTS.

Approved and Recommended by the LEADING MEDICAL and SCIENTIFIC Journals. Decidedly superior to Glass Thermometers in readily recording Temperature.

"Sensitive, Durable and Reliable."—*Provincial M. Journal.*

"It is equally sensitive and accurate as glass clinical Thermometers."—*Lancet.*

&c. &c. &c.

In neat Silver case, with Kew certificate, Rs. 21-0

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS,
THE MOST POWERFUL BRAIN, NERVE AND MUSCLE TONIC KNOWN.

THESE are highly recommended and used with great success in MENTAL OVER-WORK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF POWER in YOUTH through whatever cause, and in restoring YOUTHFUL VIGOUR, VITALITY and strength in old and DEBILITATED SUBJECTS. Prompt, safe and sure.

Also
HARLEY'S COMPOUND
DAMIANA ELIXIR.

This remedy is used for the purpose for which the "Pearls" are recommended.

On receipt of Rs. 6-8 a bottle of PEARLS, or Rs. 7-8 a bottle of the ELIXIR sent free to any part of India.

AGENTS:
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.

	Rs. a.
Horse Racing in France, by Robert Black	8 12
Horse Shoeing as it is and as it should be, by W. Douglas	4 12
Horse Warranty, by Peter Howden	1 12
Illustrated Horse Doctor, by Edward Mayhew...	11 12
Indian Racing Reminiscences, by Capt. M. Horace Hayes	5 8
Riding on the Flat and across Country, by M. H. Hayes	6 12
Riding for Ladies, by Mrs. Power O'Donoghue...	8 0
Training and Horse Management in India, by Capt. M. H. Hayes	5 8
Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners, by Capt. M. H. Hayes	6 12
Vice in the Horse and other Papers on Horses and Riding, by E. L. Anderson	3 4

W. M. THACKERAY'S NOVELS.
Cheap Yellow Back Edition
Each 10 as. Post free 12 as.

Adventures of Philip, 2vls. | History of Pendennis, 2 vls.
Harry Lyndon | Newcomes, 2 vols.
History of Henry Esmond. | Virginians, 2 vols.
Vanity Fair, 2 vols.

HUGH CONWAY'S NOVELS.
Each 10 as. Post free 12 as.

At What Cost. | Carriston's Gift.
Called Back. | Slings and Arrows.
Dark Days. | Sombody's Story.

Booksellers, Stationers, English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodical Agents and General Merchants, 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
NOTICE.

HORSES will be MEASURED at the Race Course on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 8 a.m.

A. C. GAYE,
For Honorary Secretary.
24th February, 1887.

DR. J. S. GOOD,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Removed from Hornby Row
to 15, Rampart Row,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd of March 1887

Offers for the purchase of BROKEN POT-SLEEPERS and BROKEN CAST-IRON CHAIRS in quantities up to an aggregate of 450 tons and 500 tons respectively for delivery during the ensuing 3 months.

Offers to state the quantity tendered for and the rate per ton weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery.

The Material is lying at Wari Bunder and can be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd February 1887.

NOTICE.
SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

WHEREAS MESSRS. EDULJI PALLONJI BATLIWALLA, KAWASJI EDULJI BATLIWALLA, PESTONJEE DADABHOY ASSA-VAIDNA and FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BODI being trustees of a certain indenture of settlement, dated the 12th day of August 1879, have with the privity and approbation of the said Edulji Pallonji Batliwalla as settler and by virtue of the power vested in them by the said Indenture agreed to absolutely sell the land, bungalow and premises hereinbelow described. All persons having or claiming to have any right or title to or interest in the said property by sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, or in any otherwise adversely to the said vendors are hereby requested to make the same known to us, the Undersigned as solicitors for purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the end of which time the sale is intended to be completed.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the dwelling-house, bungalow, cookroom, stable and all other the outhouses and premises standing thereon situate on the Lady Jamsedji Road at Mahim in Bombay, which said land contains by admeasurement 4,673 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 538, and which said bungalow and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward Nos. 4735 and 4736, Street Nos. 64 and 65, and bounded on the North by the Oart of Dhunna Luximonjee, on the South by a passage, on the East by the said Lady Jamsed ji Road, and on the West by the Oart of Nowroji Nusserwanji.—Dated this 22nd day of February 1887.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Collection of Books consisting of Novels, Tales, Law, Medicine, Presentation and Juvenile Publications.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed by Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Ld., to sell by Public Auction the whole of the remaining lot of New Books from the Clearance Sale at their auction room in Meadow Street, No. 41, on SATURDAY the 5th March 1887

The Books are now on view and catalogues will be published.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, Feb. 24, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Fancy Bazaar Shops, Transparencies, Illumination Lamps, &c., &c., at the Esplanade Parade Ground.

Under instructions from the Jubilee Executive Committee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1-30 p. m, the following :—

Several tents used as fancy shops, tents for refreshment bars, venetian posts with shields and flags, poles with flags, fancy bandstand, dancing saloon, arches with portraits, &c. &c.

Also by order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1-30 p.m, at the said Esplanade Parade Ground, the following :—

Number of variegated coloured glass lamps, fancy paper lanterns, hurricane lamps, globe lamps, transparencies, &c, &c, will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

SALE of fancy cloth Purdah curtains, wooden platform &c.

Under instructions from the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Hall, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m., the two platforms and fancy cloth curtains, &c., used for the decoration at the Town Hall on the occasion of H. I. M. Queen-Empress' Jubilee.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 24, 1887.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette.* THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &C., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS.............................. Rs. 4-4 per doz.
PINTS................................ " 2-10 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK WANTED. Salary Rs 20. Apply to "V. V.," care of this paper.

PLUSH BAGS—See our New Stock with Nickel Mounts, from Rs. 1-15. All who have seen them admire how could they be made so cheap. To prevent disappointment apply sharp—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a Parsee BOOK-KEEPER in English with fair writing for Outstation. Boarding and Lodging free.—Apply "R.S.," care of *Bombay Gazette*, stating terms.

TO LET "CHALET," No. 3, Mount Pleasant Road Ridge, close to the bungalow occupied by Mr. Grattan Geary. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to J. A. SETT, "Sett Lodge," Nowroji Hill.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable, price Rs. 4-8. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

JUST UNPACKED a large collection of JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, Satsuma, Kanga, Folding Screens, Lacquered Goods, Scrolls, Fire Screens, &c.—H. M. HOOSAIN & Co. 59, Meadow Street,

FOR SALE, One handsome pair of Grey ARABS 14·1, age 4 and 5, broken to double and single harness, sound and two DOGCARTS. Apply to "P." care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED a LADY TEACHER, Parsee preferred, to instruct a small class of native women in the rudiments of English, two hours a day. Apply by letter to HONORARY SECRETARY, Lady Reay's Fund, 6 Apollo Street.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are with all latest improvements and are complete in accessories and can be had for cash or by monthly payments called the Hiring System with option of purchase. Full particulars post free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED MECHANICAL WORKMEN, for Fine Works only. Apply to C. JOST and Co., 15, Hornby Row.

HAVE you written to the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street, for Samples of their Famous Rs. 10 Trousers?

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar.* Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8, postage, 1 anna.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc Ground Paints, and Dry Colours WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

JUBILEE ADDRESS CASKETS, with Music, very effective. A small consignment just unpacked, from Rs. 80. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Peeroo Mahomed Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1, Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

MONTHLY NURSE for a Baby 5 months old, required at once, Rs. 30 a month, must be a European. Apply W. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED COMPOSITORS—Newspaper hands, at Hyderabad, Deccan. Down fare paid. Apply, with Testimonials, to GOPAL NARAYEN, Kalbadevi Road.

FOR SALE a Victoria and a pair of very quiet Bay Arab Horses, with Harness complete, the property of a Lady. Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO. Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1-4 postage, 1 anna.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

WELL-BRED Bay Arab, 14·2, 5 years, and Mail Phaeton to be seen at Crawford Market, North, from 7 to 8 in the morning. Apply to Mr. J. HOWELL, Grant Road. Turn-out Rs. 700.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED. Apply by letter addressed "A B," care of *Bombay Gazette.* Salary Rupees one hundred per mensem. Yearly Increments of Rs 15. If possible forward specimen of work.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOONS. Francis and Fucile, Court and Historical Hair Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig Makers, Esplanade Road, No. 26, Below Bombay Club and Meadow Street, No. 38, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—A pair of handsome BAY ARABS, sound, 4 and 5 years, 14·2 and 14·1½, also Mail Phaeton and brass mounted Harness, or Turn-out complete. Also a Bay Arab, very stylish and showy, goes in double and single harness, believed sound; and Single Harness quite new. Apply to STEPHENS & SONS, M. R. C. V. S.

TO LET,—On the Ground Floor of the new and extensive premises suitated in Hornby Road, Fort, next door to the Cathedral High School, magnificent Shops with Frontages opening on three sides, can be fitted up or finished according to the wishes of intending tenants. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

HANDSOME TURN-OUT FOR SALE, Owner leaving India. Open ribbed teak Dogcart, almost new. Perfectly quiet Chestnut Arab, 5 years old, regularly ridden and driven. Set brown leather Harness. Everything complete, including Kit and Clothing, Price Rs. 800. Horse without Cart or Harness, Rs. 400. Apply Messrs. DUNNETT and Co.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8, annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

PEARSE and CO. are removing to CHURCH GATE STREET, in the premises lately occupied by Mrs. LAKE.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.
Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

NOTICES

HILLGROVE HOTEL.
COONOOR—NILGIRIS.

VISITORS to COONOOR will find all the comforts of a home at this popular Hotel at moderate terms. Accommodation may be had in private or TABLE D'HOTE apartments.

FOR TERMS, &c.,
Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
OLD IRON

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, at the Stores Depôt, Parel, on FRIDAY the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., in convenient lots, about 1,600 tons of mixed wrot scrap iron consisting of shop cuttings from wrot iron rods, bars, plates and sheet, bolts, nuts, punchings, hoops, &c.

Can be viewed on application at the Storekeeper's Office.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th February 1887.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE a set of BARREL MAKING MACHINERY by Greenwood and Batley of Leeds, 24 machines in all, including Steam-heating Table Hydraulic Presses and Pumps.

Sizes of barrels made are 50 lbs and 100 lbs holding respectively about 6 and 12 gallons. This machinery at a moderate cost could be altered to make barrels of other sizes.

Sealed Tenders for the purchase of the above will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on the 15th March 1887, at the Office of the Gun Powder Factory, Kirkee, where also further information regarding the machinery and orders for its inspection can be obtained.

F. J. CALDECOTT, Colonel, R. A.,
Superintendent, Gun Powder Factory.
Kirkee, Gun Powder Factory, 21st February, 1887.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of Section 42, Act 28 of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of WILLIAM JAMES COLQUHOUN DUNBAR, formerly Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Bombay Presidency, who died at Marseilles in France on the 4th November 1885, should send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., on or before the 31st March 1887, after which date no claims will be admitted, and the Assets of the said Estate will be distributed.—Dated at Bombay this 18th day of February 1887.

C. J. GROOM,
Administrator to the above Estate.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the provisions of Sections 64 and 65 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, the undermentioned articles will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Mazagon Reclamation, on SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 2 p.m.

The articles can be seen on application to the Inspector in charge of the Reclamation.

159 Drums Gasoline containing about 59 Gallons each
10 Tins " " 4 "
31 Bottles " "
A quantity of old timber pieces.

By order,
J P BAIRD,
Traffic Manager, P T Bunders.

STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND PORT BLAIR.
INVITATION FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for a Steamer Service once in four weeks from Calcutta to Port Blair and thence to Nancowry (Camorta) and back *via* Port Blair, Rangoon, and Port Blair to Calcutta. The steamers may also be required to call at the Cocos and occasionally at the Krishna Light Vessel.

2. The contract will begin on the 1st January 1888, or as soon as practicable after that date and last for five years or ten years as may hereafter be determined. Tenders are invited for a service for either of these periods.

3. No fixed subsidy will be given, but the service will have the monopoly for the transport of passengers, convicts, live stock, and stores on behalf of Government at fixed rates to be tendered for. Tenderers may also fix the minimum sum to be paid by Government annually on account of passage money and freight.

4. Tenders must be submitted before noon on 30th April 1887 at the office of the Post Master General of Bengal in Calcutta. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Post Master General of Bengal.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
OLD IRON RAILS AND CAST IRON TURNTABLES.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Bombay Terminus up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY next, 2nd March. Offers for the purchase of about 140 tons of old bent IRON RAILS of various length and sections. Also offers for about 130 tons of old CAST IRON Turntables. Both these are lying on Wari Bunder where they may be viewed upon application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers to specify the rate per ton delivered over on the spot. Cash before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd February 1887.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND CO. KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
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BOMBAY * BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual General Meeting, Western India Turf Club, Adelphi Hotel, 8-30 a.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Justice Jardine's Lecture on Kathiawar, 5-30 p.m.
Meeting at the Mazagon Castle, 5-30 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade Band Stand, 6 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Dragoman (s), from Cardiff ; Mobile (s), Jeddah ; Highfield (s), Cardiff ; and Moel Trynan (Ship), Cardiff.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—King Arthur (s), for Gwalior, Busreh, &c. ; and Werneth Hall (s), Livergool.

The Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Dunbar entered, and the s. s. Werneth Hall and Kashgar left the dock yesterday.

Poor Box.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 25 from Mr. H. A. Geyer, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Alleged Collision at Sea.—On Tuesday last it was reported to the Water Police authorities here, that the ferry steamer Krishna, belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Co., which left Bombay on the 21st instant, ran into and sunk a prow while proceeding to Alibaug Bunder. Two dead bodies have been picked up by the Colaba Police.

The Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary.—Dr. J. A. daGama, chief surgeon of the Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary, begs to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 300 towards that institution from Messrs. Meherjeebhoy Rustomjee Kharas and Jehangheer Rustomjee Kharas, in memory of their father, the late Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas.

Sale of the Esplanade Fair Shops.—A grand auction sale of the fancy bazar shops, transparencies, lamps and other things which contributed to make the Jubilee fair a success, will be sold by auction to-day at the Parade Ground by order of the executive committee. To-morrow the sale of about 80,000 coloured lamps, the property of Government, will take place.

Drowned.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Gunnoo Gopal, a Hindoo lad aged 12 years, a labourer employed at the Ripon Mill. He was missing from Monday last, and subsequently his dead body was found floating in a tank behind the Ripon Mill. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Music at the Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6 o'clock this evening :—

Overture	Konig Stephan	L. W. Beethoven.
Valse	Elysium	Geo. Asch.
Selection	Vert Vert	Offenbach.
Polka	Ionian	E. Wardroper.
Galop	The Hermit's Bells	Maillard.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Run over by a Railway Engine.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Queen's Road, touching the death of Oolasa, a Hindoo woman aged 50 years, who lived at Cavel. At 4-30 a.m. yesterday, the deceased, who was in the habit of going to the beach at Back Bay every morning to say her prayers, while attempting to cross the B. B. & C. I. Railway line, near the Churney Road station level crossing, was knocked down and killed by a light engine going towards Colaba. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by her having been accidentally run over by a railway engine.

The Suspected Murder.—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the coroner at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, into the circumstances connected with the death of Sidhan Sevdass, whose dead body was found lying, tied up in a sheet, at Chimna Butcher Street, on the morning of the 5th instant. Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, in his evidence stated that he made a *post mortem* examination of the body and found the brain much congested, and there was an effusion of blood beneath it. The base of the skull was fractured, but all the internal organs of the chest and abdomen were healthy. He was of opinion that death was due to a fracture of the base of the skull, but he was unable to say how the fracture was caused. It might be by a blow on the head or by a fall from a height. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict :—"That the death of Sidhan Sevdass was caused by fracture of the base of the skull, but how the fracture was caused there is no evidence to say.

HONOUR TO SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT.

A largely attended meeting of native merchants, muccadums, and brokers was held on Tuesday evening last, at the bungalow of Mr. Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee, Tardeo, to consider what steps should be taken to congratulate Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, and to express the great gratification which they all felt at the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Money cotton merchants from Guzerat and many merchants carrying on most extensive business transactions at the Bunder were present, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested in the proceedings of the meeting. Several of those present addressed the meeting, recounting the numerous benefactions which testified to the catholic character of Sir Dinshaw's charity, which was dispensed to all without distinction of caste or creed. One speaker remarked that the total amount of his public or known charities already exceeded ten lakhs of rupees independently of his numerous private benefactions, which he made daily in a most liberal style ; and that in honouring Sir Dinshaw, the meeting would be honouring itself. All the speakers were vociferously applauded for what they said in praise of Sir Dinshaw.

Mr. Chuttoorbhooj expressed a wish to call a meeting at his bungalow on a future day with a view to honour Sir Dinshaw in an appropriate manner, and to bear all the expenses connected with the meeting.

Many of those present, while thanking Mr. Chuttoorbhooj, expressed a desire to take a share in the expenses of the meeting ; and it was remarked to be advisable that all the native merchants, muccadums, and brokers should take a part in, and be identified with, the proceedings of the meeting which was to be called.

It was then resolved unanimously, with Mr. Chuttoorbhooj's consent, that a meeting should be called on a convenient day at his bungalow to present an address to Sir Dinshaw in recognition of his extensive charities and public benefactions. A subscription list was started, and Rs. 1,559 were subscribed on the spot. Thanks were voted to Mr. Chuttoorbhooj for the use of his bungalow ; and the proceedings terminated.

CONCERT AT PAREL.

The spacious hall of the G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel, was thrown open on Tuesday evening to another of those instrumental and vocal concerts which have now become so popular. The entertainment on this occasion was in aid of the choir fund of St. Mary's Church, Parel. Although the programme for the evening's entertainment was an attractive one, and the ladies and gentlemen who took part in it were well known, the attendance was not so large as anticipated. The first piece on the programme was a pianoforte duet, by Miss Cooper and Mr. S. Waite, which was well received; followed by the song "Jack and I" by Mr. T. Lamb, whose powerful bass voice was heard to great advantage. Mr. R. C. Dixon contributed the the "Best of All," which was rendered in good style. Mrs. Crimmins, being unable to sing owing to a severe cold, Mrs. Nixon took her place and sang "Gin a body meet a body comin' through the Rye," which was received heartily by the audience. Mr. Bernard Thalenburg also acquitted himself well in the song "Shipmates." The next was the duet "While old time rolls gaily on," rendered by Messrs. Lamb and Dixon, which was exceptionally good, and was followed by a violin solo, "Home, sweet home," by Herr Zimmer, with a pianoforte accompaniment, this being also well received. This concluded the first part of the programme. After an interval of a few minutes the second part of the programme was gone through, which was lead off by a flute duet rendered by Messrs. A. F. and E. Steers, which was followed by songs and duets ; and the concert was concluded with the duet, "Morning," in which Mrs. C. E. Nixon and Mr. R. B. Nixon took part.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·861
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1
Dew Point	61·1
Relative humidity of Air	·602
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	71·6
General Directions of Wind.*	NW, NNW, N, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	285

* From midnight to midnight.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A MINISTER.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee heard the case in which Damodhur Raghunath Powar, a contractor and native Christian, charged the Rev. H. Lateward, the incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Cammateepoora, with assault and defamation on the 11th of April last year. Mr. Sealy appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Lateward defended himself.

In this matter the complainant had laid an information before the same magistrate, charging Mr. Lateward with assault and defamation, on the 6th November.

Mr. Dosabhoy refused to grant any process against the reverend gentleman, being of opinion that the act of the minister admitting or refusing to allow a person to partake of the Sacrament was in his own discretion, and that any question which arose from it could only be decided in an ecclesiastical court. The complainant appealed to the High Court against Mr. Framjee's decision, and the High Court then directed his Worship to investigate the case.

On the matter being called on yesterday, Mr. Sealy observed that before going into the case he wished to propose that the matter should be referred to the committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for settlement amicably at their arbitration.

His Worship remarked he could not be a party to any such negociations. He would be happy however, if the parties settled the matter themselves.

Mr. Sealy said he offered to do so to show clear *bona fides* on behalf of his client.

Mr. Lateward: I refuse point blank to any settlement in that way.

Mr. Sealy then opened his case. He stated that the procecution alleged that the Rev. Mr. Lateward had maliciously assaulted and defamed the complainant in such a way as to cause him material damage in the eyes of his fellow-congregationists. The motives of the malice, he was instructed to state, were as follows. The Rev. Mr. Lateward had been before in charge of the Mission of Ahmednagar, and while there he misconducted himself with the complainant's niece. He was charged with improper and immoral conduct with the complainant's niece and in consequence he was suspended from office. It was the complainant who had first noticed this improper and immoral conduct, and who reported it to the Mission and in consequence of which the reverend gentleman was suspended.

His Worship asked Mr. Sealy if he was in a position to prove the allegation he was making.

Mr. Sealy replied he was. He further stated that subsequently to that Mr. Lateward was transferred to Bombay to St. Paul's Church. During the period the late incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Ledgard, was in charge the complainant was allowed all the privileges a member of the Church of England received, and was allowed to that place, where one who was not an immoral man, had a right—at the Lord's Table. Immediately after the Rev. Mr. Ledgard left for England, without any notice whatever, though it was his bounden duty, when he knew of any member of his congregation acting in such a way as to be unfit to receive Communion to tax and warn him, and though it forms a part of the Communion Service, he refuses him Communion. If Mr. Lateward knew or believed the complainant was leading a life of adultery, he should have, according to the Rubric, called upon him so that he might not presume to go to the Lord's Table until, as in the words of the Rubric, he had amended his former life. At this stage Mr. Sealy remarked that it might be somewhat difficult for his Worship to follow him, and asked, if he could see his way to do so, to transfer the case to Mr. Cooper, who was a member of the Church of England, and who would therefore be at a better advantage in hearing the case. He (Mr. Sealy) had now first of all to place the Bench in the knowledge of facts and rites which belonged peculiarly to the Church of England ; and then had to enter into the merits of the case.

His Worship: I have no objection if both sides agree to go before Mr. Cooper though I think myself I shall be able to grasp the facts and come to a clear conclusion. If it is necessary I can consult my colleague, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. I have been directed by the High Court to go on with the case and I'll go on with it.

Mr. Sealy continued that Mr. Lateward's duty was, as prescribed in the Rubric, on knowing, as he believed, that the complainant was living in adultery, to go to him and warn him not to continue that life, or he would not be allowed to approach the Lord's Table. But he did not do that. Even in church he could have simply passed the complainant by. It was no part of his duty, nothing in the English Church empowered him to take and by main force thrust a man away from the table or the railings. The very act itself was malicious, and from the way in which it was done it brought contumely and contempt on the complainant. The complainant appealed to the Lord Bishop by letter, and Mr. Sealy said he was instructed, that some correspondence passed, and Mr. Lateward was asked to apologise. But no apology came, and after waiting about nine months the complainant lodged these proceedings. Subsequently to that complaint, and in all this trouble and misery, the complainant's wife died. Mr. Lateward was asked to bury her, but though she had not been excommunicated, and though it was part of his duty as minister of that Church to perform his office as priest of the Church of England, he refused to perform the Burial Service, and what showed his animus more was that he threatened the men who went to him. The woman had afterwards to be buried by arrangements made by the undertaker.

His Worship remarked that Mr. Sealy would have to show that an animus existed on the part of Mr. Lateward before he refused Communion to his client.

Mr. Sealy replied it was, and he had attempted to show that it was owing to the fact that the complainant had been the indirect means of his suspension by reporting his misconduct. However he was still willing to entrust the matter to the arbitration of a committee of the S.P.G.

His Worship observed that after the speech he had made, and the motives he (Mr. Sealy) had assigned to Mr. Lateward's conduct, he did not think it was possible any arrangement would be arrived at.

Mr. Sealy said he only wished to show the *bona fides* of his client.

Mr. Lateward again refused to refer the matter to an ecclesiastical tribunal.

The complainant then swore to his information, which we have already published.

In answer to Mr. Sealy, he said: I am a native of Ahmednuggur, and have my relations and family there; I have a niece named Muktabai. She is between 25 and 30 years of age.

Mr. Sealy: Had you ever any occasion to punish her within the last two or three years ?—Yes, it was in 1880 or 1881. There were some inquiries made about her by a special committee appointed by the S. P. G. Mission. It was into her conduct and that of others and Mr. Lateward, who is employed in the Mission.

What was the result of those inquiries ?—Mr. Lateward was suspended.

His Worship: Do you know that of your own knowledge.

Witness: No.

Mr. Sealy: Such things are not published in the *Government Gazette* or any official publication. It must be hearsay. Do you know if it was noted in the records, of the S. P. G. Mission ?—I believe so.

His Worship: Well, you had better produce those records. mere hearsay is not evidence.

Mr. Sealy: When was Mr. Lateward appointed to Bombay ?—In April 1886.

You were well known to Mr. Ledgard ?—Yes, for many years.

And you often received Communion from him ?—I had partaken of Holy Communion when he was here, and on the 28th of March I received Communion from Mr. Lateward himself. Mr. Ledgard also assisted at the service on that date. On the 11th April I again received Communion, and I had been present at the services on the Sunday previous. Where an interval elapses between the celebration of the Holy Communion on one Sunday and another, the minister is bound, according to the Rubric, to read an exhortation warning to the people to prepare themselves, and directing those who are blasphemers and adulterers, &c., not to come to Communion until they had repented. On the Sunday previous to the 11th April Mr. Lateward read this exhortation. I remember having seen him between that period. On that occasion nor on any previous occasion Mr. Lateward did not warn or advise me not to come to Communion as mentioned in the exhortation in the Rubric. I would not have presented myself if I had received the warning, for Communion until I had satisfied him. In December 1885, Mr. Lateward employed a man named Shivatrao to read Bible Lessons to the congregation. I did not know if Mr. Lateward had been advised by Mr. Ledgard to take any advice on church and congregational matters, but Mr. Lateward used to ask me about the people. In consequence of that I told him and wrote him several letters in regard to Shivatrao performing these religious duties. I have copies of them. I sent a letter to the Bishop, and since that time Shivatrao ceased officiating. After this I used to see Mr. Lateward, but he would not recognize or speak to me, but he never warned me not to attend Communion. After he treated me on the 11th April in the way I described, I wrote him a letter the next day and sent it with my wife. I received a reply the following day, giving me no satisfactory answer. The substance, and what he said when refusing me Communion was "Go, you will not receive Communion," and he pushed me. As I was kneeling he pushed me. I was in the centre of the first row of communicants, and before he had administered the Sacrament to any one else, he pushed me away from the railings. I wrote again asking for Mr. Lateward's reasons for refusing to communicate me, but I received no reply. I then wrote, a fortnight after that, to the Lord Bishop of Bombay, and I again wrote to him on the 3rd June and received a reply on the 7th June 1886, to the effect that his Lordship was inquiring into the matter. On the 6th September I wrote again to the Lord Bishop, and on the 25th received a reply from Mr. Lateward. Mr. Lateward has never offered to give me an opportunity of clearing myself before him or the congregation. Nor has he explicitly told me in what way I had committed any breach of the Ten Commandments. I do not know whom he means by the person whom I was fond of. I have not taken my meals with any woman, and have always lived on good terms with my wife.

Have you done anything which could have justified Mr. Lateward in acting in the way he did, in rejecting you from the Holy Communion ?—No, and if he had shown me that any repentance or penitence was required of me in any respect in my duty, I was prepared to render it. Owing to my ejectment from the church in this way I and my family have deen lowered in the estimation of my community. And owing to this no one would attend the funeral of my wife when she died. I am still debarred from all the privileges of membership of the English Church.

Cross-examined by the Rev. Mr. Lateward: In what year was I suspended ?

His Worship: It is not in evidence that you were suspended. It will be, should the records be produced.

Mr Lateward: What position did Muktabai occupy?—She was sometimes a Bible woman and sometimes a teacher.

Was she a married woman ?—Yes, and her husband's name was Muggaji.

Did her husband make any objections to my relations with her ?—He knew nothing about it.

His Worship: I must tell you that you need not go into that matter till the records are before us. I will then give you a full opportunity to cross-examine him on that point.

Mr. Lateward: Thank you. You say I came here in 1885 ? Yes, you officiated with Mr. Ledgard in the month of December.

But you know two ministers can't be in charge of the same church ?

Witness: I can't say who was in charge of the church. You both worked conjointly.

Until Mr. Ledgard left what authority had I to act independently of him ?—I can't say.

Was it when I was in full authority that I rejected you ?—Yes.

You say, you were in the church on the 4th of April.—Yes.

Did I ever reject you when Mr. Ledgard was in charge ?—No.

Was there a Communion service on that date?—I don't know, as I left before the sermon.

When did I read the exhortation on that Sunday, what part of the service ?—As usual.

When is it usual to read that exhortation ?—Before Communion.

When is Communion usually given ?—Sometimes before and sometimes after the sermon. I don't recollect when it was read on this Sunday.

And yet you swear you heard it read though you left before the sermon ?—I believe I did hear it read.

Do you recollect who it was who introduced you to me ?—The Cathechist Moonshi Tathanath.

Was I friendly with you or otherwise ?—I can't say.

Did I ask any advice from you about the congregation ?—Certainly you did, and when I gave youe ertain information about Shivatrao you looked displeased.

Was there any other subject on which we disagreed ?—No, that was the only subject.

Did I show you my annoyance and prejudice on that account ?—No, not to me personally, but you told Moonshi that you knew all about Shivatrao.

Did I show having had any previous acquaintance with you or your family ?—No, you did not.

Mr. Lateward: I want to show, Sir, that I did not know the complainant or Muktabai nor any of his family.

Did you give me any notice that you intended to communicate on that Sunday ?—No, as it is not usual.

Did you give any to the church clerk ?—No, as no one gives notice to you or the clerk.

It is stated in the Rubric that you should do so ?—Yes, but no one does it.

His Worship: That is another matter, did you?

Witness: No.

Mr. Lateward: Did you give me any opportunity of conforming with the second para. in the Rubric—No, I cannot ; on the contrary you should tell me about it.

Mr. Lateward: The responsibility is on the parishioner, your Worship. He should have given me notice of his intention, and I'll show that he was not in the habit of communicating as he asserts. You say you communicated as usual, what do you mean ?—I mean by that it was the practice followed by you.

Was it usual for you to communicate every Sunday ?—Almost always.

Have you any rules as to how often you should communicate in a month ?—No, it depends on my choice.

Can you show how often you communicated since January 1886 ?—Yes, I have, the whole congregation is my witness.

You say I spoke to you gruffly, will you define gruffly.—According to my notion, the place was holy and you should have spoken reverentially, but you spoke in an excited manner, that is what I call gruffly.

Do you mean that I spoke loud enough to be heard by other people ?—No.

Did anybody else hear what I said to you then ?—I can't say, but they saw you giving me a push.

Do you recollect the exact words I used then ?—No.

You say I pushed you, but do you swear my hand touched you at all ?—Yes, certainly.

Did I push you sufficiently to move you backward or only to prevent you coming forward ?—I moved backward a pace. You touched me with your open right hand on my left shoulder.

His Worship: That could not have been with much force if he only touched you on the shoulders and you only went back a pace.

Could I possibly have advanced towards you from my position behind the rails ?—No, but you approached the railings from the altar and then placed your hand on my shoulder.

Would my action have done more than to prevent you coming forward ? You touched me and therefore I say you pushed me.

Did I give you any reason for my action ?—No, not then ; but subseqently you did in a letter.

Did you receive a letter from the Bishop from Matheran, dated 18th May.—I might have.

At this stage the case was adjourned till next Wednesday morning, when the cross-examination will be continued.

THE BOMBAY PILOTAGE FEES.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 15th instant :—

Submitted letter from from the Port Officer, dated 8th February, forwarding copy of a letter from Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, submitting a petition of the pilots to H. E. the Governor in Council with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 648, dated 21st December, and also a copy thereof for the information of the Trustees. Submitted letter from Messrs. Hore Conroy and Brown, dated 7th February. Submitted Pilots' memorial, dated 7th February. Submitted draft letter proposed to be sent to Government along with the memorial.

The papers having been circulated were not read. Submitted also Government Resolution No. 47, dated 12th February, enquiring why the Trustees think there may be a legal objection to the proposed reduction of pilotage fees; remarking that the Trustees' Resolution involves an alteration in the bye-law, because the Trustees propose to guarantee a minimum salary to the pilots, and the bye-law as it stands contains no provision for such guarantee. Government state that H. E. in Council is willing to ask the Governor-General in Council to sanction the proposed reduction in the pilotage fees, but that before doing so he desires that the question of Harbour Masters' and Pilots' allowances should be fully considered and settled, and that an amended bye-law should be submitted by the Trustees giving effect to their decisions and making certain suggestions on the subject.

Resolution.—The draft letter proposed to be sent along with the Pilots' memorial is approved and should be forwarded to Government. With regard to the Resolution of Government the necessary explanation should be given as to the remark in Trustees' Resolution of 21st December regarding the legal position of the Trustees. Government should further be informed that the question of the Harbour Masters' and Pilots' allowances were fully considered, and that they deem the wages proposed to be secured to the Pilots to be perfectly fair; that the necessary change in the bye-laws securing a minimum pay to the Pilots will be duly submitted. Government should be informed that the Trustees do not consider any further change in the manner in which the pay is at present calculated to be desirable, nor do they think it would be desirable to continue to present incumbents the existing rate of earnings.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Statement by Traffic Manager showing that Rs. 1,476-12 was collected on behalf of the Municipality as toll on carts at Mahim and Sion, between 3rd January and 1st February.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 12th Feb. 1887.	For week ending 12th Feb. 1886.
Vessels piloted into harbour	23	24
" " out of "	21	23
" transported "	19	
" attended to "	4	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 11th Feb. 1887.	For week ending 11th Feb. 1886.
Vessels entered	8	9
" left	12	10
" remaining in dock	9	13

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The usual weekly meeting of the Council was held yesterday, when the following members were present :—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I. (chairman), Col. Merewether, Captain Morland, Dr. Waters, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. R. N. Khote, C.I.E., Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji Col. Portman, and Mr. M. N. Banaji.

A JUBILEE APPLICATION.

One of the items on the agenda paper was an application from Municipal employés, praying that on the auspicious occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, the Municipal officers and servants might be allowed certain concessions.

The matter stands adjourned till a future meeting.

MUNICIPAL LIVE STOCK.

The Municipal Commissioner asked the Town Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction the writing off of Rs. 6,798-11, being the book value of thirty bullocks of the Health Department that died, and 91 that were sent to the Pinjrapole, during the quarter ending 30th November 1886.

Mr. Khote remarked upon the heavy amount they had to write off every quarter on account of mortality or deterioration in Municipal live stock.

It was then agreed to recommend the Corporation to write off the amount.

MR. OLLIVANT ON THE FINANCIAL ASPECT OF THE TANSA WORKS.

The next subject which came up for discussion was a progress report of the Tansa Water Works.

Mr. Javerilal said he was glad that some of the members were afforded an opportunity of visiting the works, and as a full description of their trip appeared in that morning's *Bombay Gazette*, he would not trouble the Council with any further description of the works. The speaker bore full testimony to the correctness of the account, and observed that it was only by a personal inspection that they could realize the magnitude of the works which the Corporation has undertaken. (Hear, hear.) The extensive area of the gathering ground, the area of the lake which would be about eight square miles, the great dam which would extend over 10,000 feet in length, the engineering skill displayed in the excavations, and the building of the earthworks in connection with the duct which would bring water from Tansa to Bombay. An inspection of all these brought home to them the vast undertaking of the Municipality, and made them fully realize what Dr. Blaney had often been telling them at the meetings of the Corporation, that the Tulsi was a mere tea-cup and Vehar a water-jug before Tansa. (Laughter.) Bombay, Mr. Javerilal went on to say, would have a limitless supply of water, and from the taste he had of it at Tansa he was sure it would be of excellent quality. The party that had visited the Tansa could now practically realize, much better than any reading of progress reports could enable them to do, the greatness of the work, and they were very much obliged to the Municipal Commissioner for the trip, which combined business with pleasure. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cowasji observed that now that he had visited the lake, he thought he had learnt a great deal, and could follow the progress reports much more intelligently than he did before. He recommended the whole Corporation to go and see the works for themselves. (Hear, hear.)

The chairman observed that what they had just heard showed that it was better to see things for oneself than simply hear about them.

The Municipal Commissioner said that if there was anything which those who hear could not appreciate so well as those who see, it was the quality of the water at Tansa which appeared to be really very good. The flow of the water could be improved and increased, subject only to one condition, and that was that the flow of funds should not be stopped. He was very sorry to find that, when he was away, a most unlooked for action was taken by the Corporation. Until the resolution recently arrived at by a majority of the Corporation was rescinded, he did not see how on earth they were to face the public again and ask for a loan. (Hear, hear.) He did not say that there was an agreement in black and white ; but every member of the Town Council knew perfectly well that at the time the scheme was brought forward, it was admitted on all hands that it was to be paid for out of a special fund to be called the Tansa fund. It was agreed that a portion of it should be taken from the house-owning element of the city, and the rest should be obtained by increasing the town duties. Everybody had felt that it was a grand work, and that if each person did not get exactly what he wanted, he should make the best compromise possible ; and now he was exceedingly sorry to see the position of things reversed while he was away. He candidly told the meeting he had not the slightest idea how the difficulty in which he found himself could be surmounted. (Hear, hear.)

The chairman stated that before he formally proposed that the progress report be recorded, he wished to say with, he hoped, the full concurrence of his colleagues, that they all regretted in common with the Municipal Commissioner the action of the Municipal Corporation to which Mr. Ollivant had just referred. They all agreed with Mr. Ollivant in all that he had stated (and he Mr. Ollivant) naturally expected that not a single hitch should occur in the successful carrying out of the gigantic water works of Tansa. Mr. Ollivant had spoken out his mind freely and openly, and the Council could at present only say that they fully sympathized with him in the observations which he had made. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cowasji said, the resolution might be rescinded after the expiration of the interval fixed by law.

The progress report was then recorded.

Having transacted some other business of an unimportant character, the Council adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

Re Khersey Hunsraj.—Mr. Lang, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied for the examination of certain witnesses in connection with the estate of the insolvent, who died recently. His Lordship granted the application.

Re Catherine Catherall.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

Re Doongursey Gopaljee.—Mr. Dhairyavan made a similar application in this case, which was granted.

Re Crushnarao Ramchunder and Others.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule. The application was not opposed, and was granted.

Re Oodowjee Ludha and Another.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

Re Bapoorao Ramchunder.—On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

WOMEN IN THE JURY BOX.

The *Woman's Journa* (America) gives a very interesting account of the experience gained in Washington territory, where women sit regularly as jurors. The writer says :—Some features of the new departure were sometimes slightly comical. Once when the jurors reported in attendance at the opening of the term, one among them, summoned from a distant point of the county, was a woman, somewhat lank in person and unfashionable in attire, who held by the hand a small boy, very round and rosy, of about three or four summers. It seemed that she had written a note to Judge Greene asking to be excused from serving, as there was no one in whose care she could leave her child, but had neglected to give her address fully enough to enable him to reply; so, not being excused, she made her appearance, child and all. Nobody supposed she would be allowed to remain with that small incumbrance, but evidently the judge concluded to try the experiment, for he told her she might stay, which she was quite willing to do, and that if the child behaved well, she might keep him with her. So when she was drawn [which was frequently] she always took the end chair of the back row of seats, and the round little boy took a tiny rocking chair, which the sheriff had kindly sent down from his own home, and here the little fellow would sit through the long hours, calmly rocking and sucking his thumb, or looking at a picture-book seldom sleeping, apparently attentive to what was going on, and never once troubling his mother or distracting her attention. Women serve on the grand jury as well as the petit. When I first arrived in Seattle the city had not recovered from the excitement into which it had been thrown by the first experience of a mixed grand jury which it—or the world, probably—had ever known. For years before, the better class of citizens had been trying to enforce the laws that stood on the statute-book for the regulation of the liquor traffic, and the extermination of gambling and other evils. Judge Greene had repeatedly endeavoured to awaken his grand juries to a sense of their responsibility and duty in this matter, but quite in vain; they would quietly let the subject drop, and rarely find an indictment. This had been the custom, and every grand jury followed it, till this new and strange one was called. They were ready to make their own precedents, and they did it by thoroughly examining every charge that was brought to their notice. They went in person at unexpected times and seasons to inspect suspicious premises, and summoned witnesses freely, and the result was a great batch of indictments, a number of arrests and verdicts of guilty, a decided emigration of gamblers and prostitutes out of the city, and a general purification of the moral atmosphere. People who should know, told me that the following summer there was not an establishment left in the city where unlawful gaming was carried on. But the facts accomplished by the mixed jury were questioned by nobody. Questions were raised in the district court where the trials on these indictments were had, as to the ability of married women to serve as grand jurors. The court decided in favour of their ability to do so.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN THE COLABA DISTRICT.

The consideration of the petition of the accused in the case of the Empress *vs.* Vishnoo Govind Patankur, an Inamdar of the village of Chirle in the Panwell taluka, applying for a transfer of the case from the Court of Mr. Drew, First Class Magistrate at Panwell, to some other district, was resumed before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Branson, with Rao Saheb Wasudeo J. Kirtikar, appeared for the applicant ; the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Pandurang Balibhadra, acting Government Pleader, appeared for Government ; and Mr. Shivshunker Govindram appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Branson said this was an application on behalf of the accused who was charged with criminal intimidation before Mr. Drew for a transfer of the case. The petitioner was stated to be a member of the Temperance League, and a strong feeling was said to exist against the league and those connected with it among the officials of the Colaba District. But if their Lordships were not inclined to transfer the case, Mr. Branson would ask the Court to direct Mr. Drew that, if a *prima facie* case was made out against the accused, he should not dispose of it himself, but should commit it to the Sessions. The learned counsel then read the petition of the accused, which was to the following effect:—The petitioner was without foundation looked upon and represented to the revenue authorities by the liquor farmer of that taluka, Furdoonjee, as the originator of the movement, and as actively engaged in dissuading people from drinking liquor. The result of the movement being peculiarly injurious to the farmer and to Government, endeavours were being made for the last four or five months to bring pressure on the people to drink, and with that view also to induce the petitioner to persuade the people to drink. Petitioner was called by Mr. A. Keyser, District Magistrate of Colaba, and asked why he dissuaded the people from drinking and thus caused loss to the Government revenue. Petitioner replied that the people were not under his influence, and that he had done nothing beyond merely pointing out the evil effects of the habit of drinking to those who sought his advice. Furdoonjee the farmer offered petitioner money as a temptation to him to move in the matter in his interest and advise the people to drink. Petitioner declined the offer, saying he was not the originator of the temporance movement in the taluka, and had no personal interest in the matter. He was informed that while he was absent from home, the superintendent of police went to his house and threatened the inmates that petitioner would be deprived of his inam uillage if he persisted in actively encouraging the temperance movement. He never forced any one in the taluka or elsewhere to give up the habit of drinking with the view of causing injury to either the liquor contractor or the Government. Notwithstanding this, however, a charge of criminal intimidation has now been laid against him and seven others before Mr. Drew, First-class Magistrate of Colaba, at the instigation of Furdoonjee, after an interview with the magistrate ; and a summons affixed to the petitioner's house while he was absent from home. A copy of the summons was shown him by the servicer, who was accompanied by Furdoonjee's people, on the evening of the 4th ult., at a place six miles distant from his house, when he learned that he was required to attend Mr. Drew's Court at Chirle, more than eight miles from his residence. Petitioner not being able to attend as required, sent a petition requesting the magistrate not to hold the trial himself, as he was to be cited as a witness in the case. No reply was sent to this petition, nor any change made in the date of hearing. On the contraty, it was said that a warrant had now been issued for the arrest of the petitioner. He had reason to believe that the present prosecution was part of a series of prosecutions brought with the view of intimidating the people in the interests of the liquor contractor and the excise revenue, in which the liquor contractor and his people took an active part. Mr. Drew had already convicted on summary trial on similar charges, and sentenced to imprisonment four respectable persons who had been prosecuted with the active assistance of the liquor contractor and his people. He had also frequent communications with the magistrate of the district, Mr. A. Keyser, on the subject of the prosecution. The acts above recited being important as showing the motive of the prosecution against the petitioner, the evidence of both Mr. Drew and Mr. Keyser would be necessary in the present case ; and petitioner had also reasons to fear that owing to the feeling amongst the officers of the district being very strong, a fair and impartial trial could not be had ; and that there would be a miscarriage of justice if the present case were left to be tried by Mr. Drew or any other magisterial authority in the district of Colaba. Petitioner therefore prayed for a transfer of his case to any other district for trial. Mr. Branson proceeded to say that the charge of criminal intimidation was filed in the Court of Mr. Drew on the 23rd December last, and the threat therein mentioned was said to have been used fifteen or sixteen days previously. The complaint was laid before Mr. Drew after the liquor contractor has had an interview with him ; and it would be necessary to call Mr. Drew as a witness, although, in an affidavit made by him, he asserted that the conversation had no bearing upon the case. Mr. Drew had already disposed of some of the Temperance League cases, and it was likely that he would dispose of the present case also. The applicant had wished to call as a witness Mr. Keyser, District Magistrate, who was in frequent communication with Mr. Drew on the subject, but as Mr. Keyser had already left the district and gone to another, his evidence would not be required. The present case was intimately connected with the interests of Government ; and it was natural that Mr. Drew, as an officer in that district, would favour those interests. Mr. Branson meant to impute nothing improper to Mr. Drew, but as an officer of Government, whose interests were at stake, it would be difficult for him to exclude those interests from his mind.

Mr. Justice West observed that Mr. Drew might have the interests of Government at heart as much as any other Government official.

Mr. Branson said Mr. Drew was likely to feel a greater personal interest in the case than a Session Judge would. Another important point in the case was that the applicant wanted to examine Mr. Drew in regard to the interview he had with the liquor contractor before the charge was laid. The summons did not disclose the name of the accused, and it was without date. No copy of the information laid against the accused was supplied to him until he applied to the Magistrate subsequently. It was a curious circumstance that, although there was a magistrate at Panwell, the complainant went a long way off to Mr. Drew's Court. The learned counsel said it was necessary in the interests of his client to examine Mr. Drew as to the interview with the liquor contractor.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of Government, said the application was an imputation of want of impartiality on the part of Mr. Drew, the Magistrate ; and he should repudiate and protest in the most emphatic terms against an application of this sort being acceded to. The present case was of a most trivial character, and it mattered very little to Government where the case was tried, but to transfer a case from one district to another on some trivial pretext would be an imputation of the gravest charabter against the judicial officer concerned. Where the interest of the accused was really at stake, it would be the duty of the High Court, on a satisfactory case being made out, to order a transfer. The Court would, the learned counsel apprehended, be very slow to grant the application unless a clear case was made out. The Temperance League was at work in the district, but no reason had been advanced to show that Government looked upon it with disfavour in any way. On the contrary, Government were willing to encourage the movement if it was intended for the good of the public ; or if it was a *bona fide* movement in the cause of temperance. But the real object of the movement was to agitate for the reduction of the tax on toddy, and thereby to favour intemperance. The Government would not in a case like this look to the increase or decrease of the excise revenue, because if it was a really *bona fide* temperance movement, there would be ample compensation for any decrease in revenue in the increased prosperity of the district resulting from temperance. There was no reason in this case for the interference of the High Court in preventing the officers of the district from exercising their ordinary functions. If the trial was transferred, the result would be of a most mischievous character. The accused was said to be a man of great local influence ; but as far as Mr. Drew was concerned, there was not an iota of evidence to show that he was biassed in the case one way or another. He may be a zealous officer, but nothing had been shown to sustain the imputation made against him. Even if the case concerned Government, no reason had been shown for a transfer. Mr. Drew's interview with the contractor has had nothing to do with the prosecution in this case. It was most probable that the contractor had instigated the prosecution, but that was a matter with which the Government had nothing to do. Mr. Macpherson said he had spoken thus far on the general principle of the inadvisability of such transfers unless a clear necessity was shown to exist. The complainant was represented by Mr. Shivshunker.

Mr. Shivshunker next addressed their Lordships and read his client's affidavit, in which he stated that he did not make the complaint at the instigation of the liquor contractor or any body else. It was the conduct of the accused which led him to institute the prosecution.

Mr. Justice West, in disposing of the application, said the only point in the case which seemed to require explanation was the conversation which Mr. Drew was said to have had with the liquor contractor. Mr. Drew had officially reported on the conversation, and it now appeared that that conversation did not bear upon the present prosecution. It was, therefore, no ground for a transfer. It would not be in the interest of the administration of justice to direct a transfer on mere surmises. It was stated that Mr. Drew was a zealous officer ; but that furnished no ground for a transfer. All officers in the Mofussil were zealous, and Mr. Drew was not more zealous than others. But something more than mere surmises was required to justify the Court to direct a transfer of the case. Government by conferring judicial power on magistrates in the districts showed their confidence in them ; and it was the duty of the High Court to support these officers except under pressure of necessity in a case clearly made out. The mere fact that Mr. Drew had an interview with the liquor contractor was not sufficient of itself to justify the transfer. The applicant had made use of one gross falsehood with regard to threats alleged by him to have been used to members of his family by the Superintendent of Police. The latter officer had on oath contradicted the statement, and no affidavit in reply had been filed by the applicant or any member of his family. That falsehood was sufficient to deprive the applicant of the sympathy of the Court. His Lordship held that no case had been made out for an interference with the ordinary administration of justice. If Mr. Drew thought proper, it was competent to him to commit the case to the Sessions Court ; but their Lordships saw no reason for advising him to do so. Four such cases had been disposed of by Mr. Drew without any appeal being filed against his decisions, which showed that, notwithstanding his zeal in the interests of Government, he had been able to dispose of those cases impartially. The present application was entirely unfounded ; and it was accordingly rejected.

GAMBLING ON THE AMERICAN STEAMER.

Thirteen passengers by the Cunard steamship Umbria have subscribed their names to the following protest which they have sent to the *Times* :—

The undersigned, as passengers by the Cunard steamer Umbria, consider that their rights have been encroached upon by the noisy scenes witnessed on the passage, and that not to raise a hand of protest against the gambling and intemperance now so general on ocean-steamers would be in a measure to sanction its existence. If the smoking-room is to made a gambling-hell, it should be labelled as such, so that all sending the younger members of their families by these steamers may know how to act. Well-known gamblers habitually traverse the Atlantic to decoy the unwary. Two instances occurred on the present trip of the dire effect produced. One young man of respectable appearance was induced by a man who has reaped a rich harvest to risk his money on chance cards and the throw of the dice. He lost all, and then borrowed. Brooding over his trouble, and urged to drink by his companions, he endeavoured to jump overboard, and was saved by mere chance. He was immediately placed under arrest, and a keeper set. At night a lady and gentleman were disturbed by threats of murder—all over gambling disputes. If this company are to sustain the high reputation already gained, they should put an end to this state of things. The *onus* rests with them of keeping order, and not with the passengers.

SILVER WEDDING AT AMRAOTI.

Our correspondent writes to us from Amraoti under date the 19th instant :—" Mr. and Mrs. Saunders commemorated the anniversary of their silver wedding on the 18th current in the presence of a large circle of friends, among whom were many outsiders who had come in for the races, and to attend the Public Works Conference which took place yesterday. An excellent series of *tableaux vivant* were gone through, after which the company sat down to an excellent supper washed down with copious libations of champagne. Many were the toasts drunk to the health of the venerable and happy couple. The company did not break up till late in the night."

RATIONAL DRESS.

Viscountess Harberton, president of the Rational Dress Society, addressed a gathering of ladies at Westminster Town Hall on Wednesday Feb. 2, on the subject of a style of dress based on considerations of health, comfort, and beauty. The members of the society protest against corsets, tight-fitting bodices, high or narrow-heeled boots, heavy skirts, and the fashionable tie-down cloaks or other garments which render healthy exercise almost impossible and impede the movement of the arms ; and against crinolines or crinolettes of any kind or shape, as deforming, indecent, and vulgar. The result of the meditations and discussions of the society has been the suggestion of a costume in which, with greater warmth, the weight of female clothing is reduced one-half ; by which no internal organ can be injured, no muscle cramped, and no movement of the body impeded, and to which each individual wearer may add grace and beauty according to her own æsthetic lights. The two cardinal reforms insisted on are suspension of the dress from the shoulders, instead of from the hips, and replacing the numerous and heavy "skirts" now in vogue by the "divided skirt," which clothes each leg separately to the instep, just clearing the ground, and which is covered by a draped polonaise, a long dress, or a short upper skirt. Mrs. Oscar Wilde presided, and briefly introduced Lady Harberton, who was accompanied by many of her late colleagues on the committee, each illustrating in her own person one of the various ways in which "rational dress" may be adapted. Two of these dresses were rather striking in appearance, one being a somewhat close adherence to the costume of a Chinese lady ; while the other, in utilizing a cashmere shawl in the style of classic Greek drapery, was suggestive of the wide field that exists for artistic taste in the same direction ; but there was so little to excite attention about the other ladies, that, seen in the street, few of their own sex and possibly none of the other would be aware that they were witnessing the practical effect of a dress reform. Lady Harberton's address was a clever exposition of the physiological objections to the present style of female dress, a plea for the systematic physical development of woman, and an appeal to dress-makers to study the Greek antiquities in the British Museum for hints to enable them to practise their art with due regard to health.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Feb. 4.)
Admiralty, 31st January, 1887.
Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Capt and B Major B C P Hamilton to be Major, vice Hungerford, appointed Barrack-Master.

Lieut L J Hadley to be Captain, vice Hamilton.

Admiralty, 2nd February, 1887.
Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers,
Liverpool Brigade.

The Rev D J Mackey, M A, to be Honorary Chaplain.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Feb. 4.)
War Office, Pall Mall, 4th February, 1887.

2nd Life Guards, Gentleman C Thomas, Lord Pakenham, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Sir G C A Arthur, Bart., resigned.

1st Dragoon Guards, Gentleman C A C M Waterfield from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, on augmentation.

Gentleman C W K Scharlieb, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut G W Forbes, promoted.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Gentleman C E M J Molyneux, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, on augmentation.

Gentleman C A B Nolan, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut C Williams, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards, Gentleman Cadet W J C Butler, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut on augmentation.

Queen's (India) Cadet A P Browne, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, on augmentation.

Gentleman Cadet A J Richardson, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, on augmentation.

Gentleman Cadet W P B Ward, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, on augmentation.

Gentleman Cadet T S Barton, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut C R S Douglas-Hamilton, promoted.

2nd Dragoons, Gentleman Cadet C B Bulkeley-Johnson, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut H de C Eastwood, transferred to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

3rd Hussars, Gentleman Cadet C Stacey, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut W Triggs, transferred to the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

4th Hussars, Gentleman Cadet C E Cureton, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut I O Richardson, promoted.

7th Hussars, Gentleman Cadet the Hon J G H H Beresford, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut R L Walter, promoted.

8th Hussars, Queen's (India) Cadet H Greathed, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, on augmentation.

Gentleman Cadet E G Bedingfeld, from the Royal Military College. to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut C A Staniland, promoted into the 2nd Dragoons.

12th Lancers, Gentleman Cadet J O Johnson, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut J H Ensor, seconded.

14th Hussars, Gentleman Cadet D M Miller, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut H W Mitchell, promoted.

17th Lancers, Gentleman Cadet R Du Pre Grenfell, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut J H Dyer, deceased.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 23.

IF we may judge by what are generally supposed to be the indicators of public opinion regarding politics as affecting finance and trade, then the further advance of ⅛ per cent. in French Rentes at 108, and of ⅛ per cent. in Consols, at 101⅛, wired by Reuter from London last evening, and the comparatively high level at which these Public Securities now stand, must be taken to mean that there is much less apprehension of the peace of Europe being disturbed in the not remote future than the tenor of Home advices by last mail appeared to show. Indian Sterling Loan had also moved up to 101—a rise of ¼ per cent. Bar Silver was still 46 11-16d.—a quotation probably nominal to a great extent; but Rupee Paper was ¼ per cent. lower for Fours, and ⅛ for Fours-and-a-half, at £70½ and £72¾, respectively.

The London General Produce market seems to be tame and devoid of movement, and no change in the prices of Seeds or Wheat is reported.

There was a holiday in New York yesterday, so our usual cable advices from that market are not to hand.

In Liverpool the general Cotton market, as well as that for Surats, closed steady, the sales having amounted to 10,000 bales, of which the rather large proportion of ten per cent. were Surats. Arrivals closed quiet but steady, but Americans were quoted 1-64d. per lb. lower in all positions excepting April-May delivery, for which they were unchanged at 5 11-64d. "Fine" New Broach, "Fully Good" clause, was quoted at 4 29-32d. for March-April shipment, which is 1-16d. less than the rate for one month earlier shipment, wired some days ago.

COTTON.—The market opened with a rather quieter feeling and less demand from exporters; but the tone has been decidedly steady, with a good business doing in ready stuff. "Good" Khangaum changed hands at Rs. 178; Karenja, at Rs. 177; and Julgaum at Rs. 170 to Rs. 173 per candy. We also heard of a sale of ready Oomras, with staple, at Rs. 172; but this was a very cheap purchase, and the price was quite exceptional. Bengals are quoted a rupee or two lower for the three higher grades, but selection of these from stock is now very difficult for "Good" and "Fully Good"; while Fine is absent. We heard of a purchase of Fine Bengals to-day for March delivery, at Rs. 154, with the condition that the Cotton is to be taken with allowance up to Rs. 8. A contract for "Fully Good" Bengals was cancelled to-day at Rs. 144 per candy. Forward quotations are unchanged from sellers' point of view, and there are still native buyers of Bhownugger at the old rates. Broach is in good demand at Rs. 215-6 for "Best," but there are no sellers. We quote:—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	Delivery.
Bengals	131-2	143	153-5	February.
Broach	213	...	...	March.
Dhollerah	182	187	196	May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quite out of inquiry as far as shippers are concerned. Dealers quote Red Ahmedabad of the new crop ¼ anna dearer, at Rs. 4-2-0; and Club Delhi No. 1 lower to the same extent, at Rs. 4-5-9. A European firm is reported to have cancelled a contract for the purchase of 210 tons of the latter for April-May delivery. Bold Linseed is rather dearer, at Rs. 6-2-9 per cwt., and Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed is 6 pies higher, at Rs. 5-3-6 for forward delivery.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,293	bales.
Wheat	10,664	cwt.
Linseed	2,643	"
Gingelly	9,068	"
Ground Nuts	10,668	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged, though there is more doing than has lately been the case. The Brehwalda is reported to have secured a cargo of Cotton for Trieste and Venice at 28s. 9d., payable at a par of Exchange, for March loading; and the China has, we hear, been chartered for picked ports at 20s. per ton, for the same loading.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning, and 1s. 5 25-32d. was quoted for Bank demand at first, but was afterwards refused, and the market became rather weaker. Three months' sight Credits have been quoted at 1s. 5 15-16d. throughout the day; but this paper has been in limited supply. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5¾ to 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 5⅞d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 5 13-16d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 5 15-16d.	"
France,	do.	1·89½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has maintained a firm tone to-day, and there has been some further upward movement in prices. Four per cents. opened at 95 7-16, but soon advanced to 95½, and close steady at a further rise of 1-16, say, at 95 9-16. Four-and a-half Paper is quoted at 99½; but we hear of no transactions to test the price.

SHARES are not being dealt in to any great extent just now, and we have few changes to notice this evening. The James Greaves Mill shares have advanced Rs. 10, say, to Rs. 580; but the Connaught have declined to the same extent, at Rs. 530. The Maneckji Petit Mill shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 1,212½; and the Mofussil Press are also down Rs. 2½ at Rs. 407½. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2¼ lower at Rs. 718¾: and National Bank have receded Rs. 4, say, to Rs. 108. Port Cannings are up Rs. 2½, at Rs. 295; but Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining are half a rupee lower, at Rs. 13½.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The directors made no alteration in their Rates of Discount and Interest at the Board meeting this afternoon; the minimum rate therefore remains at 8 per cent.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	718¾
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd.
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	156
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	108xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	445
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	99xd.
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	350
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	355xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	890
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	815
New Issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	675
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	615
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	870
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co.	..	..	...	..	...
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	640xd.
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	160
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	775
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ld	700	500	all	87½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	50	Rs. 2	850
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 7	1,385
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	580
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Balloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1122½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	885
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	137
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,725
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	560
Maneckjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1212½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25		182
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,470
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	410½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	75
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		265
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	810
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	527½
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	—	110 130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	000	500	500		82
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	890
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	865
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,255
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	610
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	310
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	485
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	...	780

INSURANCE COMPANIES

	600	1,000	1,000	7	850
ance Co	200	5,000	1,000	-	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,625

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	810
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	110xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	20	Rs. 16	125
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	820
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	112½
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,315
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	580
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	800	800	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	215
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	600	500	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	102½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	375
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	40	2,000	750	Rs. 75	525
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
olkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	612

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.	178 128
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 p.c	162
Bapty Co., Ld.	525	200	165	Rs. 16	112
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	Rs. 20	
Do. New issue	500		87	10 2-3p.c	11
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	500	500	6 p.c	560
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	205
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112xd.
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,725
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	640
Bombay Municipal Bonds		..	..	3½	103 11
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	11
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	97
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	74
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	—	13½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250		250
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	326
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	93
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	101
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	43
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	53
Port Canning Co.	6,000	00	1,000	Rs. 8	295
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 p.c.	105
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	—	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		7¼
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Re	1,180
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs 125	175
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	100	25	95
W. M. Mody & Co	000	0	200		190

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Lawada, will sail to-day under Captain Liddiard for Galle, in ballast.

THE s s Bhownagar will sail to-day for Bhownagar, with a general cargo and 85 deck passengers.

THE s s Highfield arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, under Captain W Simpson, from Cardiff (Jan 23). She has brought a cargo of 2,905 tons of coals from that port.

THE s s Dragoman, 1,839 tons, Captain J H Robson arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from Cardiff (Jan 23), with a cargo of 3,240 tons of coals for the B B & C I Ry.

THE s s Mobile, 916 tons, Captain J T Cronin, which arrived, in Bombay harbour, yesterday, brought in a cargo of almonds and specie and 33 deck passengers from Jeddah, where she cleared on the 5th inst.

THE s s Merka, 1,029 tons, cleared yesterday under Nakoda Abbas, for Zanzibar laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr J M Braz deSouza, Mr Jose Gustavo, Saint Anna deSouza and 110 deck.

THE ship Moel Trynan, 1,639 tons, Captain R Edwards, brought in Bombay, yesterday afternoon, a cargo of 2,463 tons pf coals from Cardiff which port she left on the 26th October last year. The vessel is consigned to the B I S N Co.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

22ND FEBRUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Govino	1454	S. G. Swell	A	F. Muir & Co.
" Assam	1579	White	B	P. & O. Co.
" Malwa	...	...	C	P. & O. Co.
" Kashgar	2640	C. Godd	D	P. & O. Co.
" Lawada	2140	A. Liddied	E	P. & O. Co.
" C. Graham	...	...	F	M. M. & Co.
" Cuba	1373	G. W. Hosiason.	G	K. Nixon & Co.
" Liscard	1278	T. Byrne	H	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Victoria	...	...	K	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Preston	...	...	L	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Werneth Hall	2690	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Brankelow	1648	D. Stewart	N	K. Nixon & Co.
" Storm Queen	1375	E. Irwin	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Mounts Bay	..	....	P	Beyts Craig & Co.
" Kildare	2277	J. Johnson	Q	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
23	Dragoman (s) Mobile (s) Highfield (s) Moel Trynan	Robson Cronin Simpson Edwards	Cardiff, Jan. 23. Jeddah, Feb. 5. Cardiff, Jan. 23. Cardiff, Oct. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
23	King Arthur (s) Verneth Hall (s)	....	Gwalior, Busreh, &c Liverpool.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—
Steamer Govino, for Antwerp.
" Lombardy, for Hongkong and Colombo.
" Mobile, for Aden, Hoedeida and Jeddah.
" Dragoman, for Genoa and Messina.
Schooner Arabia, for Trivandram, Tuticorin, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Merka, for Zanzibar.
" Lawada, for Galle.
" Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
18 Talookdar .... Ellery ......
19 Perim s .... Smith ...... Cochin, Feb. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 18.—Steamers Palitana, Husheer and Goa. Ship Crown of Scotland, and Barque Punjab.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 22.

Buggles, Sub-Inspr, Bo Army Edd, on duty, from Poona.
Jacob, Col, Bo Staff, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY, 23.

Balfour, Lt, Bl, 13th Bl Lancers, from furlough, to Barreilly.
Fuller, Capt, Bo, Asstt Comy Genl, on leave, to Matheran.
Jacob, Col, Bo Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Poignand, Major, Bo Garrison Instr, from leave, to Poona.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

[No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Our pamphlet: "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
OPTICIANS, &c.,
AND IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES.

OF one of our Pianos with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the New Tuning Apparatus an esteemed constituent writes:—

The Cottage Piano with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a Tuning Key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless a fact. You are quite at liberty to utilize this communication.

Yours truly,
Kurrachee, 21, Jan. 1887. R. P. FINCHAM.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Illustrated Price List on application to
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE FUND FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund who have not yet sent in their contributions are earnestly requested to pay such amounts at their earliest convenience to the Bank of Bombay to allow of the early settlement of the accounts.

HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee,
Bombay, 19th Feb. 1887.

QUEEN'S LEATHER.

A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages, Bookbinding, &c., is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER. It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with Soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

BOYCE—OOMRIGUR—February 13, at Colaba, by Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamasp-asana, Merwanjee R. Boyce to Shirinbai R. Oomrigur, daughter of the late Rustomjee Shapoorjee Oomrigur, Esq.

DECOSTA—CORDEIRO—February 21, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, Bombay, by the Rev. M. S. Faria, Baptista Caetano de Trindade e Costa, to Rozalinda Conceicao Bazilla Maria, daughter of E. Bernardo Cordeiro.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JOHNSON—February 8, at Rawal Pindee, the wife of W H Johnson, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

MAINWARING—February 13, at Bukloh, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E P Mainwaring, 4th Goorkhas, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1887.

THE mail news this week has given us *in extenso* the rumours and the anticipations which three weeks ago came to us in brief in a series of alarming telegrams and bourse reports. Nothing is more noteworthy in the week's budget than the sudden transitions from fears of war to hopes of peace which they exhibit. To-day war seems certain and inevitable; to-morrow peace seems possible, and on the day after to-morrow probable. So far we find some kind of sanction for the cooler view which some of us resolutely took in the midst of excitements and alarms. We may turn now from the changing estimates that were formed day by day during the week preceding the despatch of the mail of the 4th of February, to the more collected surveys of the situation that were made, in England and in France, by writers who took rather larger views than those who wrote from day to day and who presented their readers with impressions rather than with deliberate judgments. To begin with there is M. de Mazade, the writer of the fortnightly *chronique* of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, to whose opinions we have often been glad to appeal. He admitted at the beginning of the month that "we had not yet passed out of the era of surprises, of bourse panics, of false alarms, of agitation of opinion propagated by an obliging telegraph." But the circumstances of the day were favourable to such things, especially in Germany, where Prince Bismarck had his elections to get through, and where rumours of danger could be turned to good electoral account. Yet in the midst of it all sober politicians, in France at all events, seemed able to possess their souls in patience, and this was the conclusion which M. de Mazade drew while rumours of war ran along the continental telegraph wires:—"For all this war has thus far been absent from the words of Prince Bismarck, perhaps also from his thoughts. Still less is it in the thoughts of France, and at the very moment in which the English journals are busy in representing the two countries as the point of coming into collision, our diplomatists and our Ministers are exchanging compliments at Paris as at Berlin. This, of course, is not a guarantee for peace, but it at least proves that things are not as compromised as the prophets of evil say they are, and that the cause of peace is not yet lost in Europe." So far for M. de Mazade. But there is another interpreter of the facts of the day than the accomplished writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, much better informed than he, and much more likely to impress the English public with a belief in the soundness of his judgments. Nothing that has been written for a long time past upon that particular subject has more closely arrested public attention than the series of articles on "The Present Position of European Politics" which was commenced in the *Fortnightly Review* last month. They are unsigned, but it is believed that the writer is Sir Charles Dilke, and the breadth and fulness of the information that they contain at least prove that the writer, whoever he may be, has seen more of the workings of international statecraft during the past few years than an unofficial contributor could possibly have seen. If the papers are his they are a valuable contribution to the "History of the Century" which Sir Charles Dilke is said to have been engaged on for some years, and they show how much an Under-Secretary out of office can do for the increase of knowledge and the enlightenment of opinion.

Sir Charles Dilke's second article—for he may be assumed to be the writer—deals with the place of France in European politics. We may, by way of caution to those who are inclined to build too largely upon his hopes, observe that only a few days before the Franco-German war of 1870 the late Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office, Lord Hamond, told his chief that there was not a cloud upon the horizon, and that the outlook was never more pacific. Nevertheless the facts which tell in favour of the maintenance of peace—for the present—are numerous and important. Sir Charles Dilke does not think that France will voluntarily enter upon war. The French Cabinet is not a fighting Cabinet, though it may have a fighting member in it. The President is almost Quaker-like; such other men of influence as have not yet been used up, such as M. de Freycinet, M. Spuller, Gambetta's great friend, and M. Clemenceau, are in temperament and political interest opposed to war. On this point, indeed, Prince Bismarck has spoken with assurance. All will go well, he admits, so long as M. Goblet is Prime Minister, and if M. Ferry were to go back the echoes of the epithet of "*le Tonkinois*" ringing in his ears, and the memory of what a policy of adventure has cost him and France, would wholesomely restrain him from war. But the German Chancellor is not more confident of M. Goblet than he is distrustful of General Boulanger, the "Bonaparte without a victory" as he has been called, who may some day try to complete his destiny by setting out in search of a victory in Alsace. Prince Bismarck, and public opinion out of France, have virtually treated General Boulanger as the unknown quantity in the problem. But we may all have been entirely wrong upon this point. Sir Charles Dilke, if he does not know him well, knows a good deal about him, and he assures us that there never was a greater mistake than to think that the French Minister of War is warlike. "He seems to me," Sir Charles Dilke says, "to have done his duty as War Minister with no special view of undertaking an aggressive war, but on the contrary to have shown in constantly limiting the expeditions intended to conquer so-called colonies a prudence which is laudable from every point of view." Here we have a corrective to the popular judgment of the French War Minister which will not be without influence. But on the other hand General Boulanger enjoys a popularity in France which it is impossible to dissociate from his military character, and difficult to dissociate from anticipations of his possible future exploits. Whence comes it that he is more popular in the Army than the Prince President was in 1849 and 1850, than Gambetta was in the height of his power, and that he is with the doubtful exception of M. de Lesseps, the only popular man in France? Sir Charles Dilke tells us that he is all this, and he does not attempt to offer an explanation of it—for we take it that he would scarcely find in the fact that the "circus element is not wanting in General Boulanger's composition" a reason why he should be the idol of the French people. It is perhaps enough to recognize that this same circus element would not disqualify General Boulanger for the highest offices to which he might aspire under the Republic. The tame eagle incident at Boulogne was no bar, even in the sight of a nation amidst whom ridicule is said to kill, to Louis Napoleon's march through the Presidency of the Republic to the Imperial throne, a fact encouraging to Pretenders in France if it be a little ridiculous in the eyes of the rest of the world.

General Boulanger, in spite of a good deal of light that has been thrown upon his personality, is still, therefore, somewhat of an uncertain quantity, and he will at least take a large share in determining whether there shall be peace or war. He is said, with all his vanity, to be essentially a prudent man, and if that is so his prudence is a greater guarantee for the peace of Europe than Prince Bismarck's assurance that Germany will not attack France. But is it not possible to attach too much importance to the personal element on the side of France? French reputations often die as quickly as they are born, and prestige in France is not a plant of enduring vitality. We have after all to think, not of the wonderful influence which General Boulanger has gained amongst his countrymen, but of the circumstances amid which his influences had been developed. Clearly there would have been no room for him in a society bent upon peace. He is the exemplar of a policy which whether dangerous or otherwise to the present peace of Europe has aims which certainly are not pacific. He has been the continuator of a policy of which Gambetta was the first exponent, and whose aims are the undoing of the work of 1870 and the military rehabilitation of France. This rehabilitation means a good deal more than making France strong within her frontier and making her safe against external attack. No one thinks that Germany aims at taking a fresh slice of territory from the Republic, but everyone in France thinks that a time will come when France will endeavour to win back territory from Germany. To pretend, then, that France simply stands on the defensive against an enemy who contemplates new acquisitions on the left bank of the Rhine would be absurd, and, consequently, there is no room for the supposition that a disturbance of the peace can come from Germany alone. We have to deal with permanent tendencies rather than with passing incidents. General Boulanger may be only an incident, but the military policy of France—the cherishing of the legend created by Gambetta, the systematically lavish votes upon the army, the continuous preparations for a future whose military operations must be offensive if they are to justify the sacrifices that are made in preparing for them—all this denotes is an abiding tendency, which would continue if General Boulanger were to be driven from office to-morrow. Meanwhile we welcome every assurance that war is not imminent—accepting such assurance at its proper value and no other, and not being in haste to infer from it that in saying that war must come sooner or later Prince Bismarck was giving way to a morbid imagination.

AT a recent meeting at Oldham the Mayor's proposal to erect a public "Jubilee Hall" was received with little favour. The Rev. A. Farquharson's amendment, "That nothing be done to celebrate the event, since no reason has been shown why the Jubilee ought to be more than a passing event," was carried by a large majority. This is very unaccountable behaviour on the part of the Conservative constituency which sent Mr. J. M. Maclean into Parliament to confound the disloyal, and strengthen the hands of her Majesty's present Ministers. We all know what "J. M. M." would have said if the Bombay Corporation had carried by a large majority the rev. gentleman's singular "no reason." He should give the men of Oldham a bit of his mind, and the good example of a handsome donation to the Jubilee fund. The spiteful critics who denounced Bombay as "stingy" for subscribing half a lakh to supplement the Municipal contribution to the fund may like to hear that archiepiscopal Canterbury, when canvassed from house to house by a committee of twenty-five, only subscribed eighty pounds for the occasion—a rate which would give London only fifteen thousand pounds for the celebration of the Jubilee. On the other hand, there is the inspiring example of Blackburn, which has decided on raising £25,000 for a technical school to commemorate the year, and train up skilled hands for the benefit of the local manufactures. Some twenty-one town and county meetings in England have voted that all the money collected locally should be sent to the Imperial Institute; nineteen of those unselfish demonstrators were Conservatives; only fourteen others propose to give a part of the money raised to the Institute; the great majority are in favour of spending the money in their own localities. It is somewhat odd to find that the only Jubilee celebration proposed in Ireland up to date is one put forward by the organ of the Cork Loyal and Patriotic League that "to celebrate the great event" all Protestants should engage domestic servants of their own persuasion, dismissing of course all domestics who are of any other. Imagine such a recommendation being addressed to the European community in India, and all Hindu and Mussulman servants sent about their business to make room for others of a different religious persuasion! In India at all events we have got beyond that level. So far the Indian Jubilee celebration has nothing to fear from the competition of English enthusiasm. But many things may happen before June.

MR. ERSKINE, C.S.I., Commissioner in Sind, retires from the service on the 1st April, and he will be succeeded by Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C.S.I., Commissioner of Customs, who has just re turned from furlough. The salary of the appointment, which is now Rs. 4,160 per month, will, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, be reduced to Rs. 3,600.

MR. H. N. B. ERSKINE.

WE learn that Mr. H N. B. Erskine, Commissioner in Sind, retires from the 1st April next, and will be succeeded by Mr. Pritchard, Commissioner of Customs at Bombay. Mr. Erskine is one of the oldest batch of Bombay Civil Servants, and stands next to the Hon. Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., in the first class of Civil Servants, who are of thirty-one years' standing and upwards. Mr. Erskine joined the service in January 1853. Arriving in the country in September 1853, he was appointed Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar. He rose to higher grades and continued to serve in the Dharwar district until April 1856. Six months later he was transferred to Belgaum, where, in October 1860, he was appointed Special Officer for Income-tax. In May 1861, Mr. Erskine went to Ahmednagar as First Assistant Collector and Magistrate. In the following year, he went to Sind, where his services have been of the greatest value, as Acting Assistant to the Commissioner and Acting Educational Inspector, rising soon afterwards to the post of Assistant Commissioner. Having acted as Collector and Magistrate at Kurrachee from April 1863 to April 1864, he went on furlough to Europe and was absent from the country for three years. On his return from furlough in May 1867, Mr. Erskine acted as Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednagar, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate at Sholapore, and was appointed Acting Collector and Magistrate at Poona in November 1868. A year later we find him in the post of Collector and Magistrate at Nassick, where he was appointed Senior Collector and Magistrate in January 1873. In June 1877, after having enjoyed another furlough to Europe and subsidiary leave for some months, he was appointed to act as Revenue and Police Commissioner of the Northern Division. He subsequently served for a few months as *pro tem.* Commissioner in Sind, and was in October 1879 appointed Commissioner of the Southern Division, continuing to discharge the duties of his office in Sind. From December 1880 to January 1881, Mr. Erskine came to Bombay on special duty, continuing to be *pro tem.* Commissioner in Sind. In October 1882, he was confirmed as Commissioner in Sind, the duties of which responsible office he has discharged ever since to the satisfaction of Government. Mr. Erskine is a younger brother of Mr. C. J. Erskine, a man of brilliant talents and literary reputation, who was appointed by Lord Elphinstone's government as the first Director of Public Instruction at Bombay.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MESSRS. CROFTON AND FERRELL are such old favourites in Bombay that, granting sufficient notice is given of their coming, they may always be certain of a warm welcome from their friends. Their opening performance at the Gaiety on Wednesday was very inadequately advertised, the first intimation being given in the papers of that morning, when many had completed their arrangements for the evening; yet they were greeted by an audience that may be fairly said to be large as things go in Bombay, where a company must possess exceptional talent to be able to offer attractions superior to those of the after-dinner peg and long chair. For their first performance Messrs Crofton and Ferrell produced Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Pygmalion and Galatea," written at that critical and interesting period when it was uncertain whether the clever author would develope into a serious writer or cultivate that vein of humour and light comedy which he has since so profitably worked. The title parts were represented by Mr. George Crofton and Miss Emily Blain, respectively, while Mr. Ferrell sustained the character of Chrysos, the "art patron," Mrs. Ferrell taking the part of Daphne (Chrysos' wife), Miss Ferrell that of Myrine (Pygmalion's sister), Miss Alice Christie, that of Cynisca (Pygmalion's wife), Mr. Bentham Carr that of Lecippe (a soldier), and Mr. F. Braham that of Mymos (Pygmalion's slave). Miss Blain played her part with characteristic grace, and was very heartily applauded, while it goes without saying that Mr. Ferrell made the most of the rôle of Chrysos. Miss Christie was also singularly successful in the character which she assumed. Mr. George Crofton has developed considerable talent since his last appearance in Bombay. The other members of the company also deserve credit for their impersonations. The same programme will be repeated this evening.

MR. OLLIVANT AND THE TANSA SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the Town Council have paid an official visit to the Tansa Lake and made themselves conversant with the general features and the outline of it, I cannot resist the temptation of suggesting, for the consideration of our City Fathers, a plan for commemorating the excellent and valuable services rendered by our energetic, Municipal Commissioner—Mr. Ollivant. I do not wish to take up the time of your readers by recounting the valuable services rendered by Mr. Ollivant during his tenure of office. He has widened roads, built bridges, improved our sources of water-supply, remedied the nuisance of the flooding of Khetwady, constructed new roads, amended the present faulty Municipal Act, and forwarded the project of a water-supply from Tansa Lake. These are services that require recognition, and the more so when we take into consideration the trouble, the inconveniences and, worst of all, the tremendous opposition Mr. Ollivant had to encounter in his labour for the good of the city. I think his services ought to have been recognized in the Jubilee honours, but failing that, the Town Council and the Corporation should name the Tansa water-works after him.

Though under the Act the naming of streets rests with the Municipal Commissioner, the naming of the Lake does not; and hence I do not apprehend that opposition from him in this case as was met with in the case of the road that was proposed to be named after him.—Yours, &c.,

K. N.

LEPERS' TREAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Amidst all the feasts, festivities and treats that have been given during the last few days in honour of her Majesty's Jubilee, may I venture to say that I think a most deserving and pitiable class have been entirely overlooked? I refer to the poor suffering lepers of Bombay. There are a large number, I believe, in the Dharamsala at Byculla, and a good many others in various parts of the city. I will not take up your space by advocating their cause, as almost everybody, I think, knows their wretched condition, the miserable existence and extreme privations they have to put up with, frequently having barely enough to even live on. If there is any class or condition of suffering humanity that deserves and calls forth for our sympathy and help, it is, I think, these poor unfortunate sufferers!

I am sure the benevolent public of Bombay will gladly and liberally respond to a call on their behalf. And I have no doubt her Majesty—who always takes a deep interest in the distressed and afflicted—will be glad to hear of it.

I trust you will, with your usual kindness in all public matters, open your columns to receive and acknowledge subscriptions in aid of the Lepers' Treat. I have much pleasure in enclosing a cheque for Rs. 50 towards it—Yours, &c.,

H. A. GEYER.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE second and last day of the Yacht Club Regatta sailing and rowing matches took place yesterday. More interest was manifested by the public in the different events competed, and the Apollo Bunder was thronged with on-lookers. The Yacht Club and grounds was again well filled, the only sailing race yesterday was a consolation handicap for those yachts which competed on the first day, but did not win. Of these Captain Sanky's Water-witch won on her time allowance, and Maud came in for second honours. The rowing matches attracted good entries and resulted generally in good finishes. Several scratch races were also got up and were contested with great spirit. It was with difficulty the course was kept clear, by Superintendent Maccdermott, of the numerous craft and launches plying about, and it was necessarily not an easy task to follow various boats as they started and ran their races. The course for these matches was from stations off Wellington Basin round a flag boat moored off the Castle flag-staff keeping it on the starboard, hind and back part of the winning post inshore, and the pilot-boat, a distance of about one-and-a-half miles. The times given were taken by Mr. G. Lund, of the firm of Lund and Blockley, who acted as official time-keeper, and they therefore can be guaranteed as correct. Captain Macaulay performed the duties of starter, Mr. J. Macfarlane adjudicated and Colonel Merriman undertook the duties of umpire.

The following are the results:—

1ST RACE.—Consolation Handicap for all yachts, which may have competed in the 1st, 2nd or 3rd Sailing Races on 21st February 1886. Handicap allowance at the finish. Entrance, one gold mohur. Prize—Entrance money and cup, value fifteen gold mohurs. To start at 1-36 p.m. Once round the course.

Waterwitch	Cutter	Capt A Sankey	1
Maud	Lateen	R G Walton, Esq	2
Rustom	Lateen	R G Walton, Esq	0
Pauline	Lateen	F D Parker, Esq	0
Ianthe	Lateen	L Rivett-Carnac, Esq	0

Time allowances.—Pauline allowed Ianthe 5m. 44secs. Maud 29m. 15secs., Rustom 30m. 55secs., and Waterwitch 1-50-32., Ianthe allowed Maud 23m. 31secs., Rustom 25m. 11secs, and Waterwitch 1-20-17, Maud allowed Rustom 1m. 40 Csecs., and Waterwitch 1-20-17, and Rustom allowed Waterwitch 1-19-37.

Time of Arrival.—Ianthe 4-11-27, Pauline 4-19-32, Maud 4-27-12, Rustom 4-37-1, and Waterwitch 5-7-52.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For 6-oared Gigs or *bona fide* Ships' Boats. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 50; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25. Four Boats to start, or no race. To start at 4-30 p.m.

6-oared boat	6 oars	Geo Hill, Esq	1
6-oarad boat	6 oars	s s Jumna	2
Galley of H M S Bacchante	6 oars	Commander C Barlow	3
6-oared boat	6 oars	W H Coombs, Esq	0
6-oared Gig	6 oars	F D Parker, Esq	0

Mr. Hill's boat came in first a long way ahead of the others, but he was disqualified by his craft not being a *bona fide* Ship's boat. A length divided, the others placed.

2ND RACE.—For 5-oared Gigs or *bona fide* Ships' boats. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 50; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25. Four boats to start, or no race. To start at 4-30 p.m.

5-oared boat	5 oars	Capt Moore	1
County of Edinburgh	5 oars	W Hood, Esq	2
Colony	5 oars	Capt John Ovens	3
5-oared boat	5 oars	V Gatt, Esq	0
5-oared boat	5 oars	H Lloyd, Esq	0
5-oared boat	5 oars	Capt Geo Raffin	0
5-oared boat	5 oars	Capt K Macaulay	0
5-oared boat	5 oars	W F Hodges, Esq	0

This race resulted in Captain Moore's boat winning by a length, the same distance divided the other two. The rest were nowhere.

3RD RACE.—Yachts Jolly Boats' race, any size or number of oars pulled by Yachts-sailing crews. Entrance, free. Prize, Rs. 30. Started at 5-10 p.m.

Jolly Boat of Ianthe, L Rivett-Carnac, Esq	1
Alice La Mascotte's Jolly Boat J. Westall, Esq	2

The Ianthe's jolly boat from the start to the finish lead by several lengths.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

THE following horses will start for this day's races:—

FIRST RACE—"Galloway Handicap"—At 3-30 p m—Distance R. C.
Aga Moochoolshah's c a g The Viscount, 7st 4lb.
H H The Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's g a h Robin Grey, 9st 7lb, Clarke.

SECOND RACE—"Pony Handicap"—At 3-45 p m—Distance ½ mile.
Major Beaver's b a p Kildare, 9st, Brewty
Mr C N C's g a p Special, 10st 12lb, Kendall.
Aga Junghee Shah's b a p Consolation, 7st 8lb, Greenhalgh.
Mr Brace's g a p Grey Leg, 8st 7lb.
Mr Dhunjeebhoy Framjee's b a p Bunder, 7st 7lb.

THIRD RACE—"The Dealers' Plate"—At 4-30 p m—Distance ¾ mile.
For all the horses that were entered for Second Dealers' Plate, the winner excluded. The Second horse to carry 7 lbs., and the 3rd horse 4 lbs. extra. Rs. 190. Entrance Rs. 15.
Mr G A W's b a h Cowcob, 9st, Ahmed.
Mr Abdool Waheb Kushrain's c a h Wyal, 8st 7lb, Mahomed.
Mr Ayed's b a s, Halop, 8st 9lb.
Mr Jassim bin Feed's, Robber, 8st 9lb.
Mr Syed Hoosein's b a g Sumree, 9st 9lb, Nasir.
Mr Abdool Azez Musharee's b a h Sumshan, 8st 10lb, Jamal.

FOURTH RACE.—"Winners' Handicap"—At 5 p m—Distance 2 miles.
Major Beaver's g a h Chanticleer, 8st 7lb, Brewty.
Hydrabad Confedracy's bk a h Black Prince, 9st 7lbs, Kendall.
Hyderabad Confedracy's b a h Sammite, 9st 3lbs, Wool.
Mr S A W's g a h Young Sultan, 7st 10lbs, Ahmed
H H Aga Khan's g a h Bakhtawar, 9st, Oomer.

FIFTH RACE—"Corinthian Handicap"—At 5-30 p m.—Distance ¾ mile.
Mr Welman's c a h Young Dunmore, 8st 7lbs, Clarke.
Mr Percival's b a g Bloodstone, 9st 3lbs, Kendall.
Mr Sedley's g a g, Velvet, 8st, Dunn.
Mr Maurice's b a g Deception, 8st 10lbs, Vinall.
Capt Hanwell's b a h Reserved, 10st.

There were no lotteries filled up in any of the above races last evening, as the attendance at the lottery tent on the Race Course at Mahaluxmee was very poor.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, FEB. 22.

The returns of the German elections up to the present show that the Government has been defeated in Berlin where two Socialists have been returned. Three Socialists have also been returned for Hamburg. The Socialists have gained ground everywhere.

EVENING.

The latest returns show that 221 members have been elected. The Government so far has a majority of 69.

The Socialists and Radicals have lost heavily in the Provinces.

The Government have been everywhere defeated in the Province of Alsace.

SPEECH BY MR. GOSCHEN.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

In a speech made by Mr. Goschen at a banquet at the St. George's Club last night, he urged all parties to combine and support the Government in the present crisis.

THE EMIN BEY EXPEDITION.

ZANZIBAR, FEB. 22.

Mr. Stanley arrived here to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, with the English mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

THE SITUATION IN UPPER BURMA.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE AT A POLICE THANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 22.

The Burmese police have had another engagement with dacoits in the Tharrawaddy district, killing one and capturing the principal Hpoongyee and several followers.

Another lamentable occurrence has happened at the Mahaboung Police Thana, which was only recently burned and the guards massacred by dacoits. On receiving information that dacoits were in the neighbourhood, the sergeant ordered the Punjabees to proceed against them. They however refused, but whether from insubordination or cowardice is not known. This enraged the sergeant, who threatened them with his dah, whereupon four of them shot him dead. His father and brother who came to ascertain the cause of the disturbance were also shot. Mahaboung is also in the Tharrawaddy district.

In Rangoon several attempts at incendiarism has been reported, and much uneasiness prevails. The inhabitants are themselves patrolling threatened districts.

The Upper Burma Official Bulletin contains the following items :—

At Bhamo, the trade with the Shans and the Chinese is brisk.

The negotiations with the fugitive Woontho Tsawbwa continue.

The dacoits attacked Paungbyin on the Upper Chindwin, but were repulsed with loss. On the 9th, the Shan States column attacked the Yathauk Tsawbwa, one of the chief supporters of the Limbin Prince. His force was considerable and occupied an entrenched position ; but fled without resistance.

A band under Boh Cho attacked Welaung, in the Myingyan district, but was driven off after considerable fighting.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS' TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

Sir Frederick Roberts leaves to-night for Bombay, and from Bombay he goes direct to Umballa. The further stages of his tour are Pindi, Peshawur, Nowshera and Quetta, where he arrives on the 27th March. His Excellency visits various places in the Peshin Valley and returns to India by the Harnai, reaching Sibi by the 9th March, thence he goes to Multan, Lahore, Ferozepore, Ludhiana and again to Umballa. On his way to Simla, His Excellency visits Kasauli, the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, Sabathu and Dugshai, reaching his destination on the 23rd April.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 22.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Verona arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Waroonga, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, FEB. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

FEB. 23.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Berenice, which left Bombay on the 16th for Trieste, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ per cent. „	72¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	46-11-16

AT the meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday, when a progress report of the Tansa Waterworks was submitted, Mr. Ollivant took occasion to observe with some warmth that he was exceedingly sorry that, while he was away the Corporation had passed a resolution virtually crippling the resources that were to supply the necessary funds for the works. He did not see how the difficulty in which he found himself could be overcome unless the resolution was rescinded. The chairman expressed his deep sympathy with the views expressed by the Commissioner, and hoped the Town Council fully endorsed them. Referring to the visit which some members of the Corporation lately paid to the Tansa works at the invitation of Mr. Ollivant, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, who formed one of the party, said he was very glad of the opportunity that had been afforded of realising by personal inspection the vast magnitude of the work undertaken by the Corporation. He bore testimony to the excellent quality of the water he had tasted there.

AN application made to the High Court by Vishnu Govind Patankar, an inamdar of the village of Chirle in the Panwell taluka, to have his trial on a charge of using criminal intimidation transferred from the court of Mr. Drew, first-class magistrate at Panwell, to some other district, was rejected by Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood yesterday. It was stated that the applicant was a member of the Temperance League at Panwell, and that as a strong feeling existed against the league among the officials of the Colaba District, and as he was represented to be the originator of the movement, he was most likely to be prejudiced if his trial took place before Mr. Drew. Their Lordships held that the application was entirely unfounded ; and they therefore rejected it.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD have taken some remarkably good photographs of Bombay during the Jubilee celebration. In two of them we have the scene in front of the Town Hall, when H. E. the Governor was receiving congratulatory addresses from various public bodies, and in two others we have admirable representations of the thriving miniature city on the Esplanade. The photographs cover a large area, and, though the figures are therefore very small, they come out clear and distinct. These Jubilee photographs are among the most interesting additions to Messrs Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Indian scenes.

MR. JOHN SANDERS SLATER has joined the Bombay Bar and has made the usual declaration before Mr. Justice Bayley.

THE Inspectorate of the Educational Department, says the *Bombay Educational Record*, is greatly strengthened by the return to duty of Mr. H. P. Jacob, Educational Inspector of the North-East Division, and recently Member of the Indian Education Commission.

MONSEIGNEUR AGLIARDI arrived at Allahabad on Saturday, but was too fatigued by his journey to attend service at the Cathedral on Sunday.

DURING the Jubilee illuminations at Umballa, the splendid mess house of the Cheshire Regiment caught fire, and was burnt to the ground. Most, if not all of the valuable mess property, however, was saved.

THE number of witnesses to be examined in Calcutta before the members of the Public Service Commission will probably not exceed fifty, as the Branch Committee have already taken the evidence of some forty witnesses.

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first ten months of the current official year, has amounted to Rs. 82,16,000, as compared with Rs. 79,56,000 during the corresponding period of 1885-86.

IF the supply of rice is scarce at Mandalay, the yield in Lower Burma promises to be plentiful. The harvest had not been interrupted by disturbances, and the estimated exportable surplus is 1,100,000 tons.

HERE are a couple of items, sent by a correspondent at Amraoti, which will probably be of interest to the Bombay Natural History Society :—

"A gentleman witnessed, a few mornings ago, a large snake in deadly conflict with an iguana near the Wadali Tank. Curious to learn the species of the reptile he shot it with his gun, and found it to be a veritable cobra ! It is a pity the fate of the iguana could not be ascertained, as it escaped into the reeds after its antagonist had been shot, and all search for it proved unavailing afterwards. Another remarkable thing witnessed at this very tank, which is frequently resorted to of a morning by those versed in the piscatorial art, was the catching of a large 'murrel' some four or five pounds in weight, by a large curlew. How the bird managed to catch this wary fish was a mystery, but it was apparently caught but a minute or two before, as evident from the fact that it was alive when dropped by the curlew when frightened by a shot."

THE Amir, it is announced, continues his preparations for a *jehad*, and the Ghilzais seem equally determined to resist the Amir's encroachments. Should operations take place during March next, Mushki Alam and his Mullahs are resolved to resist the Amir's demands.

WITH reference to the announcement in the Lahore paper that the Amir of Afghanistan has been distributing a pamphlet throughout his dominions describing the events connected with his visit to Rawul Pindi in March and April 1885, the Allahabad paper says :—"When the returning Boundary Commission met the Amir at Cabul, one of his Highness's first acts was to show them a pamphlet which was being circulated among his subjects by Russian agency, giving the Russian account of the Boundary negotiation, including the affairs of Panjdeh and Kham-i-Ab. The history, it need not here be remarked, was not strictly accurate ; nor was the attitude of the British lion in Central Asia therein represented as a very noble or courageous one." The Ami's pamphlet may help to set things straight.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY is due in Calcutta on the 18th March, when he will take his seat in the Council as an incident in drawing his pay. Mr. Elliot Colvin, C.S., at present Assistant to Sir Edward Bradford, will be his Private Secretary on his becoming Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whilst Captain Rawlinson's services as Aide-de-Camp will be continued.

IN the year 1885, the number of Central Jails throughout India was 32, of District Jails 205, and of Subsidiary Jails 510. The latter showed a decrease, chiefly due to the amalgamation of the Magistrate's lock-up with the District Jails. The total number of prisoners admitted into all the Jails and lock-ups in 1885 was 350,965, of whom 331,815 were males and 19,150 females. The former showed an increase of 8·6 per cent., and the latter a decrease of 4·1 per cent. making the total increase in the number of prisoners 4·9 per cent. The number of civil prisoners in 1885 was 11,854 against 11,577 in the previous year. The prisoners discharged numbered 350,098 as against 337,511, and the daily average of prisoners was 74,035, being a decrease as compared with both the previous years. Of the prisoners in jail at the end of 1885 68,502 were under sentence, 5,604 were under trial and 936 civil prisoners. Of the total 60·1 per cent. were Hindus and Sikhs, 23·7 per cent. Mahomedans, 16·2 per cent. followers of other religion. These percentages are much the same as in previous years, the chief increase being in the number of Buddhists and Jains, attributable to the large increase in the number of prisoners admitted during 1885 to the jails in Burma.

THERE will be a special meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council next month either at Delhi or Umballa to pass the Panjab Land Bills. Owing to the halt required for this purpose, and to visits to be made to other places *en-route* to Simla, the Viceroy will probably not arrive at that station until about the 12th of April. The programme of the journey is not yet settled, and it is thus impossible at present to specify the places his Excellency may visit.

THE Hon. D. Cruickshank, chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, is about to leave India, and there is a probability of his continued absence. He has resigned the position of president of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India which he has held for six years, and the Council has recorded its high sense of his valuable services.

THE Governor of Cochin-China has notified that the different Government departments of the Colony must supply their wants with articles exclusively of French origin, certified to be such by the Chamber of Commerce at the place of manufacture.

THE reorganization of the Punjab Railway system has been practically decided on ; and the details, which Colonel Conway Gordon is now working out, will most likely be settled almost immediately. The main points o the new scheme are somewhat as follows. The line now known as the North-Western Railway, will be divided into two sections, the junction being at Mozufferabad, or virtually at Multan. Each section will be under the control of a manager ; Mr. Jabez Lightfoot being appointed manager of the Punjab Section, and Major Brackenbury, R. E., manager of the Sindh Section. Colonel Conway Gordon C.I.E., R.E., whose powers are thus largely enhanced, will be "Director of the North Western Railway system" with nearly the full power of the Director General with regard to the North-Western Railway.

THIS is an American view of the strained relations between France and Germany :—"Just what France wants to go to war for is not very clear. From the first of January to the end of June, 1886, there were only four more births than deaths in Paris. In Marseilles, Lyons, Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Amiens the number of deaths was largely in excess of births. Peace and matrimony are what France needs, not war and widowhood."

THE prisoners to the number of 70 or 80 struck work in Victoria Gaol in Hongkong early on the 31st ultimo. The cause of their discontent was the decreased supply of pork under a new regime. The men armed themselves with bamboos and the rebellion seemed at first likely to assume serious dimensions. By a little tact, however, and with the assistance of the European prisoners, Mr. Jones, the head turnkey, managed to get the men back to their cells. When order was restored some of the men repented of their procedure and offered to go back to work. Fifty-four of the long sentence men received twelve strokes with a rattan,

MR. JUSTICE KEKEWICH made an extraordinary statement in pronouncing his decision in the Allcard case the other day. Speaking of Miss Allcard in the witness-box, he said : "She gave her evidence on the whole well. It exhibited far less than I expected that deterioration of moral character which almost invariably follows change of faith, and especially of religious faith." "It would be interesting to know," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "on what data Mr. Justice Kekewich grounds this remarkable ictum. In this generation there have been two great statesmen who have changed their political faith, Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone ; and two great Churchmen who have changed their religious faith, Cardinal Newman and Cardinal Manning. Are these four or any of them instances in point ? Mr. Justice Kekewich is a Protestant and a Christian. That is to say he owes his religion to two sets of men in the first century and in the sixteenth, every one of whom changed his faith. Which of the founders of his own faith supplied him with material for his dictum as to the almost invariable deterioration of moral character that follows change of faith ? "

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL ALAN MURRAY, Bengal Staff Corps, retires from the service on the 4th March.

SEPOY TULARAM UPADHYA, of the 4th Bengal Infantry, has been admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in action at Pantha, on the 12th May 1886, in making his way under a heavy fire, into a stockade occupied by the Burmese, setting it on fire, and opening the principal entrance to the attacking colmun.

THE Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the formation of a corps of Mounted Volunteers at Mandalay, to be designated the "Mandalay Mounted Volunteer Rifles." The corps will be attached to the Burma State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps for administrative purposes.

THE Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the conversion of the Fatehgarh Volunteer Artillery into a Rifle Company ; and the transfer of the Fatehgarh Volunteer Corps to the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps, for administrative purposes.

VOLUNTEER T. B. RODGERS, A Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, an outsider so far as rifle shooting is concerned, has carried off the Viceroy's prize of Rs. 500 and the Silver Medal. He also wins the National Rifle Association Silver Medal. His shooting at 800 and 900 yards with the Martini-Henry rifle was superb, he having obtained 45 and 43 points respectively, or a total of 88 out of 100 ! His success was such a surprise to the party at the firing point that they actually allowed him to leave the range without a cheer. Lieutenant Whitehead, the winner last year, failed to qualify this year for the second stage.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, February 24, 1887.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Commandant, on Saturday next, the 26th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall, at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on their way, will have their fares paid ; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade :—Sections 8, 23, (1, 4 and 5), 30, 32, 33 (1 and 2), 34, 39 and part II. section 19, 20 Rounds of Blank Ammunition per man.

2. There will be Battalion drill at the Byculla School this day for the Byculla, Byculla Scottish and St. Peter's Cadets. Members are invited to attend as well as cadets from other schools.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.— FEBRUARY 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suits.

5-86—Chalk, W. and S.—J. A. Shepherd and others vs. The steamship Celerity —Little, S F and N.—(On question of damages.)—Part heard.

6-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Hajibhoy Lallji and others vs. The steam-ship Celerity and others. Chalk and W. (On question of damages.) Part heard.

F. A. Little—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act. X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Perozbai and others vs. J. C. Cama Testamentory and Intestate Jurisdiction.

10-86—Macfarlane E. and H.—Aimae widow vs. Gunputrao Luchminarayan—Ardesir H. and D.

Admiralty Suits.

3-86—Winter and B.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co. vs. The Secretary of State for India in Council—F. A. Little.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

465-86—Little S. F. & N. Khimji Jairam Sewji vs. Gunga and others. Part heard.

Long Causes.

391-86—Crawford and B.—Mulji Thakersey and others vs. Gomty and another.—In person—Part-heard.

458-86—Mirza H. K.—Ramchundra Daji vs. Narmada. —In person.

389-86—Jefferson B. and D.—Pestonji Eduljee Mistry vs. Buchoobai and another—J. C. Cama.

337-86—Winter and B—Luxumon Ramchunder vs. Goculdas Kurrumsey—Hore. C. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

79-86—Pestonjee and R. Premabai vs. Jamnadas Hemraj and another, Hore C. and B. and In person.

496-86—Bicknell and K.—Bhagoobai vs. Luximon Bapooji and others M. H. Khan and Payne G. and S.

455-86—M. H. Khan, Ramkrishna Balal vs. Parwatibai Payne, G and S.

249-86—Jefferson B. and D—Janabai vs. Canji Anandjee and others. Crawford and B. & Mulji B. B.

252-86—Tyabji and D.—Dhurumdas Davidas vs. Moroji Cassinath Nanu and H.

452-86—Little S. F. and N.—Purmanundas Jewandas vs. Nusserwanji Edulji Moolla. In person.

222-82—Macfarlane E. and H.—Manocklal Lulloobhai vs. Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor.—Winter and B.

375-82—Winter and B.—Awadbin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor vs. Manocklal Lulloobhai—Macfarlane E. and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

14-85—Mirza H, K.—C. A. Turner vs. Hashum Hassoon Bhicoo and others. Tyabji and D — Crawford and B. and In person Part heard.

327-34—Little S. F. and N. Jamsedji Burjorji Badhurji vs. Ardesir Burjorji Bahadurji and another Wadia and G. Partly decreed.

451-85—In person—Morarjee Annundjee vs. Liliachand Hathibhay.—Jefferson B. and D.

124-86—M. H. Khan for Pauper.—Tribhowandas Veerjee vs. Kerra Vuja and others.—Payne G. and S.

343-86—Crawford and B.—Canjee Anandjee vs. Janabai.—Jefferson B. and D.

497-86—Hore C. and B.—Henry Haig and others, vs. Buttonchund Vunmallee.—Craigie L. and O.

438-85—Macfarlane E. and H. Haji Abdoolla Aboo vs. Aba Meya Haji Ahmed and others.—Tobin and R. and Hore C. and B. and Thakoredas D. and C.

418-86—Janardhen G.—Gunputrao Harri and another vs. Sukaram Vithul and others.

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THE JUBILEE.

THE CELEBRATION AT SATARA.

A CORRESPONDENT at Satara sent us the following account of the festivities at Satara by telegraph yesterday :—The Jubilee was celebrated here with great *eclat*. On the 16th there was a grand Durbar, attended by over 1,500 persons, all the Civil and Military officers of the station, Jahagirdars, Sirdars and Inamdars, and the leading and influential gentlemen of the town, including members of the Municipal and Local Boards and the leading officials of the district being present. The grand hall of the new Palace was full of people, and, with forty fountains all playing, presented a singularly picturesque sight.

The Political Agent, Mr. Grant, opened the Durbar with a short speech, touching upon the happy results of her Majesty's benign reign, and the numerous advantages which had accrued to India.

The speech was translated into Marathi by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Deshmukh.

The son-and-heir of the present Chief of Phulton read a congratulatory address,

The Vice-President of the District Local Board and Mr. Manker, 1st Class Sub-Judge, made speeches suitable to the occasion. After the distribution of flowers, attar and pan-supari the Durbar concluded.

During the distribution of pan-supari, the audience was entertained with music. After the Durbar prayers were offered for the long life and prosperity of the Queen-Empress by all classes of the community.

At night there were great illuminations all over the town and a grand dinner at the Residency, followed by dancing. There was also a Kirtan by a celebrated preacher, over 1,000 persons being present. The preacher delivered a most stirring sermon appropriate to the occasion, and called for "Victoria ki-jaya," along with the usual "Sitakant Tasmarna Jaya Jayaram," which were given with a deafening sound.

On the 17th, in the afternoon, there was a grand children's *fete* on the Hazree Bungalow maidan. Over 4,000 European, Eurasian, Hindu, Parsee and Mahomedan children, preceded by elephants, mounted sowars and music, marched in procession to the race-course on the maidan.

The children were entertained with numerous games and were sumptuously feasted. Blankets sarees and sweets were distributed to the blind and infirm poor.

This was followed by a display of brilliant fireworks. The Hazree Bungalow was tastefully and brilliantly illuminated, and had the following motto exhibited in rows of light—"V. R. I. Heaven's Light our Guide." There were triumphal arches erected in the city, with the following inscription in golden letters, "Long live the Empress of India." There was an enthusiastic gathering of people to witness the *fete* and fireworks. The rejoicings terminated with three hearty and enthusiastic cheers for the Queen-Empress, and three more for the committee. An address on vellum, enclosed in a silver casket, is to be sent to the Empress.

SPECIAL NEWS-LETTERS FROM THE MOFUSSIL.

FESTIVITIES AT AURUNGABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AURUNGABAD, FEB. 20.

At daybreak on Jubilee day a general parade of troops was held at Aurungabad. The troops that paraded in review order under Colonel A. C. Havelock, the Officer Commanding the station, were as follows :—2nd Cavalry H. C., Major H. C. Hamilton, Commandant ; No. 3 Field Battery, Captain A. H. P. Turner, R. A., Commandant ; 1st Infantry (Right Wing), Lieut. F. V. Whittall, in command. Lieut. A. F. Montanaro, R. A., acted as Brigade-Major. The firing of the Imperial Salute and the "feu de joie" by the Infantry with three hearty cheers for the Empress of India, and the bands playing "God Save the Queen," brought the morning's military display to a close. At 9 a.m. the Sudder Bazaar was the centre of attraction and where 800 of the poor received a bountiful repast with a piece of cloth presented to every one of them. Their faces beamed with gratitude, and many a blessing was heard in honour of the "Maharani's din." The illuminations in the Camp were very good. The Sudder Bazaar and main road were brilliantly lighted, a pleasing sight being presented by the "Kotwali" and Messrs. Nusserwanji and Son's premises. The Main Bazaar road, on each side, was lined with lights. There were illuminations and fireworks in the City ; the Soobah with several officers from the Camp passed through the illuminated streets. On the 17th, at the "Station Hall," the Cantonment School children were given a treat. Precisely at 2 p.m., Colonel and Mrs. Havelock received the children at the entrance with their school mistresses, the Misses Ruttonji (daughters of the Rev. Nowroji Ruttonji, C.M.S.) The children were delighted and seemed pleased with their Jubilee treat. Although hastily got up, thanks are due to the Officer Commanding the station for its successful organization. At 4 p.m. the sports began. There were nineteen events, all of which were keenly competed for. The most interesting feats were the "disabling of a gun carriage" and remounting it, which was done dexterously by the gunners of No. 3 Battery in 4-25 and 4-38. The *Victoria Cross* race was ably contested for. Dummies were placed on the ground (representing the wounded in a field), the horses had to jump over a hurdle, the gunners to dismount and to carry away the dummy, which was done with celerity and precision. Mrs. Havelock assisted by Mrs. Turner presented the prizes to the winners the same evening.

It has been resolved that a dhurumsala and a bandstand be at once erected in this Camp in honour of the Jubilee of H. M. the Queen-Empress of India. About H. S. Rs. 1,500 are expected to be raised by subscriptions, which together with the grants from the Resident will render these two Jubilee memorial buildings an accomplished fact in the course of a few months. During the salute for H. M. the Empress of India, a Nizam's gunner met with a serious accident, to the effects of which the poor man succumbed during the night. Mr. Cordery, C.S.I., the British Resident, Lady Reay and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester with other excursionists are expected to arrive at Mount Roza on the 23rd inst., to see the famous rock-cut temples of India. Arrangements are being made by the military at Aurangabad for the reception of the distinguished visitors.

AMRELI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRELI, FEB. 20.

A sum of Rs. 300 was sanctioned by H. H. the Maharaja Guekwar for celebrating the Jubilee festivities here. A committee was formed of the Subha R. B. Dhamnajkar, Judge R. B. Sharangpani, and other officers to make arrangements for the festivities. The morning of the 16th opened with a large Durbar in the Sirkar Wada, which was attended by Major Jackson, Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, State officers, merchants, Girassias and other gentry from the town. The road from the entrance gate to the Wada was decorated with banners and flags. A party of the Police and the Dhari Regiment was stationed outside the Wada, who gave a *feu de joie* in honour of the occasion. A similar Durbar was held afterwards at Major Jackson's bungalow. In the evening races and other sports were held in the open Maidan outside the town, in front of a large tent which was pitched for accommodating officers and others. A large gathering of people, numbering over one thousand, had assembled to witness the spectacle. On the morning of the 17th a feast was given to over nine hundred children in a large *mandap*. Special verses composed for the occasion were recited in Guzerathi and Marathi by a boy to the accompaniment of a "satar" and a drum. At the close of the recitation, the *mandap* reverberated with cheers of "God bless the Queen-Empress," "Maharani Victoria ki jaya," &c. At night, bread and a preparation of gram flour were freely distributed to the poor.

AMRAOTI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, FEB. 17.

COLONEL R. BULLOCK, the Deputy Commissioner, issued a notice to all the residents of the station to illuminate their houses. But the notice was circulated so very late that many of the residents did not even see it, and the consequence was that it met with a very poor response. Even among the quarters of the upper ten there was hardly a light to be seen, with the exception of Mr. Saunders' bungalow, which was best illuminated. The bungalow of Messrs. Stacey and Morean were also fairly illuminated. Among the many public buildings in the station, only the Commissioner's and the Deputy Commissioner's Court Houses were illuminated, rows of butties being placed all along the cornices to the front of the buildings facing the roads, and in the centre the British arms flanked by the initials "V. R." Here, as in the case of the illuminations in general, the lights were soon put out by the strong breeze that prevailed, notwithstanding the efforts of half-a-dozen men to keep them burning. While from this cause the illuminations in the camp were not very satisfactory, they were scarcely better in the town, where the Municipality had voted a good round sum for the purpose, only a few straggling lights being seen here and there. People had been invited to witness a grand tamasha at a large pavilion erected by the Municipality on the plain between the railway station and the Government serai. Allowing for the ignorance of the people, the Municipality ought to have borne in mind that what was expected of them was not the illuminating of a pavilion outside the town, but of that of the whole town. It was disappointing to find too that the railway station was neither decorated nor illuminated, except that there were three flags waving on the roof, and a similar number of waiting room lamps formed the only illuminations, which was in striking contrast to the whole roof of the bungalow opposite, occupied by Mr. DeSa, the agent of the ginning factory which was aglow with lights.

The people in great numbers collected at the pavilion, which was well decorated and illuminated. The whole of Amraoti must have turned out, to judge by the thickly-packed crowd in and around the pavilion. Among those present were Colonel H. S. Szczepanski, Judicial Commissioner, Colonel and Mrs. Bullock and Miss Sim, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Little, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Sanders, Rev. Mr. R. Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. Wright and Miss Warne, Mr. and Mrs. Stranach and Miss Stranach, Mr. and Mrs. Roe, Messrs. R. D. Hare, Nizamudin, Pushotum Narain Bhat, Ajudia Pershad, R. MacGill, Sardar Ali Beg, N. P. Cama, N. Undholkar, and P. N. Jog, &c. The programme commenced with the singing of Persian and Marathi verses by some of the boys of the High School. As soon as the boys had retired, the deputation, appointed by the General Jubilee Committee, advanced and read out translations of the address to be sent to the Queen. An address in verse was delivered by Mr, N. P. Cama, barrister-at-law ; it was received with much applause.

The Commissioner, in a few short sentences, expressed his gratification and pleasure at receiving addresses expressive of such cordial sentiments of loyalty and good-will towards the Throne. He dilated on the prosperity of the country under the benign rule of the Queen-Empress, and in conclusion he stated that it would give him very great pleasure to transmit the address to Government, and acquaint them with the loyal sentiments of the people. The speech was followed by fireworks and a nautch.

The proceedings terminated with the High School boys singing "God save the Queen," after which the crowd dispersed, some having come from surrounding villages situated some miles distant.

BAHAWALPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAHAWALPORE, FEB. 17.

AT the Durbar held in honor of the Jubilee at Bahawalpore, the Prime Minister, at his Highness's request, read a speech prepared by his Highness the Nawab, who in the course of it, said :—"Let us first offer our grateful prayers to that Giver of all good, who has spared us a Queen-Mother, whose maternal solicitude for the good of her subjects has brought plenty and prosperity all over the country. Gentlemen, apart from the consideration that her Majesty's subjects, from the prince down to the poorest peasant, have all reason to feel proud and grateful for this auspicious day, there is a special and individual circumstance that make it impossible for me to give an adequate impression to the feelings of gratitude which I entertain both for her Majesty and for her Majesty's august representative in India, whose patronising and fostering influence I have always felt. For, I can never forget how much my ancestors were indebted to the British rule, and how much the prosperity which I see everywhere smiling in this State of Bahawalpore, is all owing to the fostering care of the British Government during my minority. Gentlemen, even at this moment I feel particularly honored for his Excellency the Viceroy's Kharita, which has been so kindly sent me, through Mr. A. C. Green, by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and I need hardly say that this Kharita adds considerable significance to this our Durbar. For all these instances of kindness my loyalty towards our noble Empress shall be unbounded and my services ungrudging. Gentlemen, besides illuminations, fireworks and other kinds of ephemeral show in Bahawalpore and other cities of the State, I have released fifty prisoners, supplying them with all the necessaries to carry them home, and I have also ordered the construction of a tramway from the railway station to the city, which will permanently commemorate this gala day."

ADEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, FEB. 16.

The mail steamer for Bombay is in harbour and will be sailing before noon, which prevents my giving a detailed account of the festivities we are about to indulge in in commemoration of the Jubilee. The Jubilee committee, under the presidency of Mr. Cawnaji Dinshaw, have worked hard to mark this day with as much national display and enthusiasm as possible, and to make it a memorable day in the history of Arabia. The whole of Aden from one end to the other has a festive appearance, and all the buildings, public and private, are gaily decorated with bunting and flags. The ships in the harbour are doing well their share of the festive decorations. The whole garrison troops under their respective Commandants turned out on the Maidan in full dress early in the morning ; when they were reviewed by General F. G. Hogg, C.B. A Royal Salute of 101 guns was fired by the Royal Artillery. At the close the General called for three cheers for the Queen-Empress, which was heartily responded to by all the soldiers and spectators. Later, all the Consuls and Vice-Consuls called at the Residency and offered to General Hogg, as the representative of the Queen-Empress, congratulations on behalf of the different nationalities they represented. All the public and private buildings will join in the illuminations, and we expect to witness a very grand sight. A general gathering of all Aden merchants, European as well as natives, consuls, military and civil officers will be held this evening at the Parsee Club ; and arrangements have been made for presenting an address to the General on behalf on the Aden community. A public fair is held on the road leading to the tanks. Booths and stalls are erected, and a variety of amusements attract the Arab crowd. Early in the morning the Resident despatched a telegram to Sir Henry Ponsonby at Osborne, as follows:—"Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, President of the Jubilee Committee, requests me to convey on behalf of the community of Aden, their heartfelt congratulations and homage to her Majesty the Queen-Empress on this auspicious day." Great praise is due to General F. Hogg, C. B., our popular Resident ; and other officers, for the zealous assistance rendered to the Jubilee committee. I will endeavour to give you in my next more particulars about the afternoon gathering, illuminations, &c. A grand ball will be given at the Residency to-morrow ; and all the naval, military, civil officers, consuls, merchants, Europeans as well as natives, are invited.

DURBAR AT BHUJ : BANQUET BY H. H. THE RAO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUJ, FEB. 20.

The city of Bhuj assumed quite a holiday attire in honour of the Jubilee. Triumphal arches, artistic in conception and imposing in effect, had been erected. Those spanning the road leading from the Residency to the town gate, as also those near the Harmirsar Tank, deserve special mention, and were very beautiful indeed. Besides the arches every possible means was devised to decorate the town in a befitting manner. Everywhere flags and bunting were arranged skilfully with shields displaying Hindoo gods and demi-gods in different colours. A Durbar was held in the hall of the new Palace, which was gorgeously decorated for the occasion. With the presence of Sirdars, Bhayads, State officials, and the gentry, the magnificent hall presented an animated picture. By 10 a.m. all had taken their respective seats in the Durbar hall. Exactly at the time appointed, the Political Agent, Col. G. R. Goodfellow, in company with the European officers of the station, left the Residency in state for the Palace. The road leading to the Palace was crowded by an immense concourse of people. The Sowari of H. H. the Rao, including a number of men in armour, the Arab guards, the mounted and foot Police, presented arms and saluted the Political Agent as he passed by on his way to the Durbar. At the foot of the steps the Political Agent was received by his Highness's minister, Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai, who conducted him to the ante-room where the Political Agent was received with the usual formalities by his Highness. The party then went in procession to the Durbar hall. The Political Agent was seated in a chair to the right of his Highness. To the right of the Political Agent were seated the European officers of the station, Colonel Cahill, Captain Mackenzie, Captain Candy, Captains Mitchell, Haselgrove, and Dr. Sarkies, and Prince Kalubha's tutor and governor, Captain J. S. Ashby. The proceedings of the Durbar were commenced by his Highness reading an address of congratulation to her Majesty the Queen-Empress as under. The following is an extract from the address :—

"The blessing of so long a reign of such an illustrious Sovereign is a real blessing to humanity, and the nation and Empire cannot be too thankful to Almighty God. On the occasion of the assumption by your Majesty of the title of Empress of India, I humbly made expression that the magnificence of the dominion would be properly represented by the magnificence of titles deservedly adorning the Crown of the Sovereign, and it gives me on this occasion much grateful satisfaction to further add that the attainment of the Jubilee of your Majesty's reign is by the happy decree of Providence a greater and rarer triumph. Such consummation by the will of God is bound to be celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm, rejoicings and thankfulness throughout your Majesty's Empire, and I on my part, besides celebrating the occasion in conjunction with my Chiefs and people in a befitting manner, will commemorate it more lastingly by erecting an appropriate building for a hospital at Bhuj my capital, and providing water works for the supply of pure drinking water to Mandvi, another important town of my Principality."

On his Highness concluding the address, an Imperial Salute of 101 guns was fired from his Highness's State saluting battery and the bands played the National Anthem. The Dewan read a translation of the address in Guzerati. The address was then placed in a solid gold case of Cutch workmanship of exquisite beauty and handed over to the Political Agent, Col. G. R. Goodfellow, with a request to forward it to the Government of Bombay for transmission to her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India. The case was afterwards locked up in a nice wooden box with silver clasp, &c., which were engraved with some beautiful Cutch work. Colonel Goodfellow then rose and delivered to his Highness a "Kharita" from his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The Durbar took this occasion to reward with dresses of honour some men of the police force who had taken a prominent part in capturing Bhara Manek and others of the outlaw Mower Sathwani's band. The distribution of "pan sopari," flowers, and rosewater then brought the proceeding to a close.

At 2 in the afternoon the boys and girls of all the schools proceeded to the Kharasra Maidan, the head pupils carrying flags in their hands. His Highness accompanied by the Political Agent arrived at 4. p m. The party was received by the school children with loud cheers. The students of the Maharani Shri Naniba Sanskrit Pathshala recited Sanskrit shlokes of benediction to her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Then a party of the High School boys performed an act from Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet. The entertainment terminated with a liberal distribution of sweetmeats to all the school children. The party then proceeded to the race course to witness the races. The distribution of prizes to the winners of races took place at about 6 p.m. It was growing dark and the illuminations began to show forth in all their splendour. The Bhujia Hill Fort was a blaze with light. The principal streets and offices were also splendidly illuminated. The peculiar adaptibility of Bhuj and its surroundings for illuminations added much to their great effect on the present occasion. People from distant parts of the country had flocked to the capital to witness the festivities. In the evening there was a State dinner at his Highness's Palace, to which all the European ladies and gentlemen present in Bhuj were invited. His Highness the Rao proposed the toast of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and it was responded to with all honour. Colonel C. R. Goodfellow then proposed the health of his Highness in the following terms :—

"After the proceedings this morning which, I was glad to see, were graced by the presence of ladies, it would ill befit us on this auspicious day not to testify how we the representatives of the British race in Cutch appreciate what has fallen from his Highness's lips this day in honor of our Queen and Indian Empress. Loyalty and affection for the head of our nation is a very deep-rooted feeling in British hearts, and these feelings must be enhanced on an occasion like the present, when we assemble in honour of the Jubilee celebration of a Sovereign whose reign the Rao Saheb has justly said has been throughout so especially marked by progress and advancement as to be unrivalled in the annals of the world. What pride must we all feel to belong to the nation graced at this time by the reign of so gracious a Sovereign, and how pleased must we all be to find the Chief of this State sharing such feelings with us, and reading in our own tongue an address of congratulation to the Throne on this Jubilee Day. Ladies and gentlemen, I do not wish to flatter or to use any honeyed words, but I am sure you will accept and endorse my sentiment in praise of his Highness. I think we have all known him well by this time, and we owe him thanks for making our stay in this Province so pleasant, and for so kindly associating with us, and making himself as completely one with us all. H. E the Governor has but so lately and eloquently described this genial side of his Highness's nature that I will not dwell further on this pleasant topic, but conclude by asking you to join me in our British fashion of good-will in drinking to the health, wealth and prosperity of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, coupling with the toast the name of his Highness's son-and-heir, Prince Madhubha, and also that of his Highness's brother, Prince Kalubha, as well as of all the members of his Highness's family, wishing his Highness and them all the good things of this world, and thanking his Highness cordially for his open-handed hospitality, urbanity, consideration and kindly feelings towards us all." (Cheers.)

The following was his Highness's reply to the toast proposed by Colonel Goodfellow:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am highly obliged to Colonel Goodfellow for the very kind manner in which he has proposed my health and wished well of myself, my son, my brother, and all the other members of my family. When I look to the vast amount of good which India and its Chiefs and people have derived from the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty, the sentiments which I have expressed towards her Majesty are nothing but natural, and it is only a source of pleasure to me that you appreciate them so kindly. The greatness of the nation that has achieved such great results and which acknowledges our Queen-Empress as their head with such loving affection is deeply impressed upon me, and for the good qualities which they possess I hold them in such high admiration that it has always been a pleasure to me to associate with them. In private society, in the field of sports, and in public assemblies I have invariably found myself at home with them, and I only reciprocate their feelings towards me when I say that I really enjoy their company. It is very kind of Colonel Goodfellow to have borne such flattering testimony of me, and I am under no small obligations to all of you for joining with him in doing such honour to me." (Cheers.)

The dinner being over, the party were entertained to a circus performance given by men in his Highness's employ ; it was very creditable on the part of the performers. In the afternoon of the 17th, there was a people's fete at the Hamirsar Tank.

In the evening the Political Agent gave an entertainment at the Residency, which was followed by another at the special Police officer's, Mr. Pestonjee Sorbjee's, in honour of the occasion.

In the districts of all Taluka stations and in the estates of Jagirdars Durbars were held on the 16th, and his Highness's address of congratulation to her Majesty was read by local chief Durbar officials, and sweetmeats were distributed to school children. The principal towns, such as Mandvi, Anjar, and Mundra, were illuminated.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMBAY, FEB. 17.

The Jubilee was celebrated here with befitting honour. In the morning prayers were offered by the several communities in their respective places of worship for the long life and continuance of the benign rule of her Imperial Majesty. After this the townspeople assembled to witness the distribution of prizes and sweetmeats to all the school children in the town. It was pleasant to hear the sweet young voices of the children sing the vernacular version of "God Save the Empress." In the evening at 4 o'clock, a Durbar was held. All the durbarees, officials, bankers, merchants and other respectable citizens were present. His Highness presided. On behalf of his Highness Mr. Jamsetji Dorabji Khandalawalla, the Judge, recounted the benefits that had accrued during her Majesty's reign, and the special benefits conferred upon native Princes and their subjects. After this Mr. Javerbhai Nathubhai, the head clerk to the Political Agent, at Kaira, read a "Kharita" from his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Mr. Javerbhai had been specially deputed to be present at the Durbar by the Political Agent to deliver to his Highness his Excellency's "Kharita." Little school girls then sang "God Save the Queen" in Guzerati, and the proceedings terminated after distribution of flowers and pan-supari. An Imperial Salute of 101 guns was fired. In the evening the whole town was brilliantly illuminated, and at 10 p.m. there was a display of fireworks at the Nareshwar Tank. His Higness entertained a select party of officials and durbarees and others at his residence at the Lal Bhag to witness the illuminations and the fireworks. Both Wednesday and Thursday have been observed here as public holidays. Clothing and alms were distributed freely to the Cambay poor ; and a number of prisoners has been set at liberty. Jubilee congratulations were wired to her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Excellency the Viceroy and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The amount spent by the State on the occasion is said to be about Rs. 2,000. For the commemoration of this auspicious event his Highness laid the foundation-stone of a school-building for the Mahomedan boys of the town, which will be called "The Victoria Anjuman School." The Nawab Saheb has also ordered to be established, Vernacular schools in the villages of this State in honour of the occasion. Further, his Highness has established scholarships for the boys of this State, who may desire to advance their studies of the English anguage by joining the higher standard schools in other places. These scholarships will be named "The Cambay Victoria Scholarships."

THE JUBILEE AT GWALIOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, FEB. 20.

The Jubilee was celebrated at Gwalior, on the 16th instant, in the most appropriate manner, by Sir Gunpatrao on behalf of H. H. the Maharaja Scindia Bahadoor. On Sir Lepel Griffin's intimating the subject of her Majesty's Jubilee, Sir Gunpatrao expressed his determination of signalizing the event as pompously as he could, utilising to the full the facilities that Gwalior afforded him to render Scindia's demonstration as grand as possible.

The first official event of the day was the grand review of Scindia's troops on the parade close to the palace. The march past was followed by the Imperial Salute of 101 guns. Colonel Bannerman, the Resident, accompanied by the Maharaja and by a few of the officers, mounted on gaily-caparisoned elephants, expressed the utmost satisfaction with the training of the troops. On returning from the parade his Highness with a few of his Sirdars paid a congratulatory visit to the Resident. He was escorted by a squadron of Cavalry. When his Highness reached Goli temple, he was received by Dr. Crofts, who conducted the party to the Residency Kotee, where a guard of honour standing outside presented arms, and the band played "God Save the Queen," and a salute due to his dignity was fired from the Artillery furnished by the Durbar. On alighting from the carriage the young prince was received by Colonel Bannerman and conducted to the hall, which had been tastefully decorated. Sir Gunpatrao, on behalf of the Maharaja and their Highnesses the Maharanees' asked the Resident to convey their congratulations by wire, through H. E. the Viceroy, to her Majesty. Attar and pan concluded this imposing ceremony. In the afternoon a grand Durbar was held in the palace. The courtiers vied with one another to appear at their best, and jewels of great richness and rarity encircled every neck and arm. A salute of 19 guns announced that Scindia was coming, and all hurried into the hall. H. H. the Maharaja, who wore a necklace of splendid diamonds and an armlet of fabulous price, walked to his throne with a small sword in his hand. Immediately after another salute informed of the arrival of Colonel Bannerman, the Resident, who drove in a carriage-and-four. After the President had been received by the Prime Minister and the Maharajah, Sir Gunpatrao delivered a speech in Urdu, in which he reviewed at considerable length the progress of civilisation in India during the past fifty years, enumerating some of the manifold blessings that British supremacy had conferred on India. He announced that as permanent memorials of the Jubilee, a Victoria College would be erected, to be the "central temple of literature and science in the State"; a new road would be constructed from the city of Gwalior to the railway station, to be called the Empress-road; and a serai would be built for the accommodation of European and native travellers, to be named after Lord Dufferin.

After the Durbar, his Highness, the Resident, and Sir Gunpatrao, with a number of Sirdars, proceeded to the site of the proposed Victoria College, where the foundation-stone was laid. Colonel Bannerman, who was asked to perform the ceremony, addressed the assembly in Urdu, dwelling on the permanent advantages which it was calculated to confer upon the people.

The city was illuminated at night, and the priests of all castes offered prayers to God for the prosperity and long life of her Majesty the Empress of India. A "burra khana" was given to the European guests. A display of firewarks ended the celebration.

THE FESTIVITES IN THE CHUDA STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CHUDA, FEB. 19.

Though Chuda stood third in rank, so far as classes went, among the native States in Kattywar, it was second to none in energy, zeal and activity in the expression of loyalty and devotion to the Queen-Empress of India on her great Jubilee day. Chuda forms the southern part of Zallawar. Its present ruler is Thakore Saheb Bechersingji. The talooka consists of 14 villages, its area being 78·2 square miles. The total population of the State according to the census of 1881 was 13,496 souls. The revenue is nearly a lakh of rupees, the chief product being wheat and cotton, bajri and jowari.

It is not strange that Chuda being of such religious renown should have been actuated by a religious piety combined with love, loyalty and gratitude in celebrating the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

A formal programme was pre-arranged by Mr. Bhagvanlal Gopalrai Durkal, Chief Karbhari of the State, the details of which were carried out under his personal direction and supervision with great success. A week before the great day, people could be seen all engaged in repairing and whitewashing their houses and quarters, and decorating them with bunting, flags, handies, &c. A large shamiana was pitched near the palace and tastefully decorated; a triumphal arch and a profusion of bunting formed the front of the shamiana. Most of the public places, offices, schools, jail, dispensary, &c., were whitewashed and beautified with flags, arches, &c. The main road was lined out with flags and banners, and a number of kindred devices.

The present marriage season which brought to the town many a young man from different parts of the province, and the consequent festivities and decorations of private houses, where marriages were to be celebrated, added not a little to the picturesqueness of the town.

The town on the morning of the 16th was astir with bustle and excitement. Tom-toms and trumpets announced the great Jubilee day. Between 8 and 9 a.m. large crowds were found making their way to the shamiana, where a public Durbar was to be held at 9 a.m. Bhayats, Mulgrasias, Amirs, Sowkars, Patels, State officials, and the whole of the *elite* of the town and the talooka were invited to the Durbar. School masters, postmaster, railway officials, Jadeji karkoons were not forgotten. At about 9 a.m. the Durbar was full. The Thakore Saheb and the Kumar Saheb Madhavsingji arrived at the shamiana in full dress most punctually, and were received at the steps by the Chief Karbhari and the principal Bhayats, the Police presenting arms. When all were seated the Thakore Saheb rose up and read a short loyal address, opening the Durbar, the whole assembly remaining standing all the while. The Karbhari then at the instance of the Thakore Saheb addressed the Durbar at right loyal length, expatiating on the many virtues of her Most Gracious Majesty, on the numerous advantages of her benign rule, and on her claims upon the love, loyalty, esteem and gratitude of the whole nation, amidst loud and ringing cheers. The arrangement made for the due celebration of the Jubilee in the State were also dilated upon. Molaseis, auspicious article of distribution, garlands, attar and pan were next distributed. The whole scene was one of stately grandeur and imposing oriental style.

All the public offices in the State were closed on the 16th and 17th instant. Even the prisoners had a limited privilege of the holidays. The people were asked throughout the State to have festive dinners on both the days. The prisoners and the poor were fed with sweets, rice, &c., at the expense of the State.

Two good conduct convicts out of the total number of five were released in honour of the auspicious occasion. At 2 p.m. the boys and girls of the schools here and many more formed a procession; headed by the school teachers, they passed through the Bazaar, tom-toms beating all the while, and arrived at the shamiana, where due arrangements were previously made for their feed. The Thakore Saheb, all the State officials and the elite of the Talooka were present to witness the bright and cheerful picture. The boys sang in Gujerati the National Anthem, with a force and vigour seldom displayed at school. Sweetmeats were then distributed to them, which with the other tamasha like scene before them exhilarated their spirits uncommonly well. At 3 p.m. a number of helpless poor were arrayed near the public offices under a triumphal arch erected for the occasion. The committee specially appointed for the object distributed to them cloths, coins, and brass pots with "Jubilee—Dan, Chuda State" engraved on them, in the shape of alms.

Between 5 and 6 p.m. people professing different creeds attended their respective temples and mosques to offer prayers and thanksgiving to God Almighty for her Majesty's long life and prosperity. The Thakore Saheb, the Karbhari, and all the officials attended both the Bhutnath's temple and the Chaturbhuj's one for the same object.

The women in large crowds assembled at night in different streets to sing auspicious Garbas, and so did the manlies (parties of professional prayers) that were specially engaged to offer up prayers and sing hymns invoking Divine blessings upon her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress and the whole Royal Family. The Hari-Kirtan lasted till after midnight.

At 7 p.m. there was a display of fireworks for the amusement of the mob, on an open piece of ground to the west of the dispensary out of the town. The presence of the Thakore Saheb and the wonderful character of the display attracted to the scene almost the whole town and a large number of outsiders.

At 8 p.m. the Thakore Saheb and all the State officials started in state to see the illuminations. All the principal streets were illuminated by the owners of the houses. The State buildings, the shamiana, the Durbari palace, the school houses, &c., were illuminated at the expense of the State. The spectacle was enchanting. Large crowds with merry faces could be seen pushing on to find a way to pass through. Even the Police had as much work as they could manage in controlling the crowds and in the due preservation of order.

At 9 p.m. the Thakore Saheb entertained the principal Sirdars at a banquet at the royal palace.

The following day was marked, among other festivities, by a public fair and processions. Native sports and entertainments of various kinds afforded delight and enjoyment to all sorts and conditions of people. The masses dispersed only at night to witness the illuminations in and out of the town.

As a permanent memorial the Thakore Saheb, among other Chiefs of Kattywar, has resolved to commemorate the happy remembrance of the Jubilee by erecting at the British head-quarters of this province a public hall to contain a Museum at a cost of one lakh and sixty thousand rupees to be raised among themselves by voluntary subcriptions.

As a local memorial the Thakore Saheb could not have selected a better course than the one he announced the other day, of erecting a suitable building for the Girls' School, to be called the "Victoria Jubilee Girls' Schools."

HANSOT, BROACH COLLECTORATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HANSOT, FEB. 21.

Although Hansot is a very small town in the Broach Collectorate, it was not backward in showing marks of loyalty to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. A movement was set on foot by Mr. Deodat Dhaneswar, the Mahalkari of Hansot, to collect funds for the due celebration of the Jubilee, and a sum of about Rs. 250 was obtained. The 16th and the 17th were observed as public holidays by the whole town, each inhabitant illuminating his house according to his means. The Mahalkari's katcheri was tastefully illuminated on the 16th. At about 9 p.m. a meeting of the leading gentlemen of the town was held. A native band was present to enliven the proceedings; several loyal speeches were delivered and pan-supari was distributed. At the conclusion 31 rounds of police musketry were fired, and the whole meeting marched then in the form of a procession to the tank out of the town, to witness display of fireworks. More than two thousand people from the town and surrounding villages had already assembled, and every one seemed to receive much amusement from the letting off of the fireworks. On the 17th sweetmeat was distributed to about four hundred boys and girls of the Government and private schools of the town in the katcheri; when several boys and girls were made to recite verses in honour of her Majesty from the standard books.

JAFARABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JAFARABAD, FEB. 20.

On the 16th inst., the shipping and native craft in the harbour were dressed with streams of flags and bunting. The streets in the town were lined with bannerets and festoons, and from the battlements of the fort and the tops of the principal State buildings large multi-coloured flags floated. The festivities commenced with a children's fête in the morning. A treat was given to all the children from the Guzerathi, Hindustani and Girls' schools. The whole town was *en fete*. Caterers of amusement, such as acrobats, kharwa dancers, &c., went through a lengthy and interesting programme to the great delectation of the spectators.

A procession of the State officials, headed by Khan Bahadoor Mirza Abas Ali Baig, B.A., Dewan of Janjira, and Vithal Ganesh Prudhar, Mamlutdar of Jafarabad, with the Sidi Bhaibands and the principal Mahajans following, was formed, and a well attended Durbar was held, at which speeches expressive of loyalty and devotion to the Throne, and appreciative of the manifold blessings the native States enjoy under her Majesty's gracious reign, were delivered. The proceedings terminated with the National Anthem, which was sung in Guzerati by a few selected students of the local vernacular schools.

In the afternoon, until dusk, rowing and swimming matches in the creek attracted throngs of spectators from the town and the adjoining villages. The whole town was brilliantly illuminated during the night. Some of the State buildings and the approaches to the Kila were tastefully decorated and lit up with oil butties in glasses arranged in circles and stars. Fireworks were displayed in front of the fort after 8 p.m. Until midnight the spacious roadway from the bunder to the Kila was thronged with dense masses of men, women, and children, who seemed to enjoy the festivities heartily.

A public fair was held in the town on the 17th, and was attended by large crowds. In the afternoon athletic sports on the beach were witnessed by throngs of spectators. The proceedings for the day terminated with the feu-de-joie and cheers for the Queen-Empress. The town was again illuminated.

All the village officers were directed to distribute sweetmeats to school children and to celebrate the Jubilee in a fitting manner.

In commemoration of her Majesty's Jubilee, the Nawab Saheb of Janjira has abolished an impost on passengers by sea called "Mundki Vera" which yielded an annual income of about Rs. 500, and has also set apart a sum of Rs. 40,000 to be expended on what it is proposed to call "The Victoria Water Works," at Murud.

MIRAJ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRAJ, FEB. 18.

The festivities in connection with the celebration of the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India came off yesterday here. The Chief held a Durbar at 5 p.m., to which all the leading gentlemen of the town were invited. The Durbar was largely attended. The proceedings were opened by the State Karbhari, Rao Bahadoor Kalyana Sitaram Chitray, who explained to those assembled the object of the Durbar in fitting words, describing the many public and private virtues of her Majesty, and referring to the countless blessings this country has derived from her glorious reign. Then a congratulatory address in Marathi verse was read by Mr. Vasudeo Waman Khare, Shastri of the Miraj High School, at the end of which Mr. Gadgil, a gentleman from Bombay, made a short speech, in which he dwelt on the unprecedented security of person and property enjoyed by all communities under her Majesty's rule. After the Durbar was over, the Chief visited the temple of Ganapati in grand procession. The Chief, his brother Appasaheb, and the State Karbhari sat in an howda on an elephant. The town was gaily illuminated. The Palace, the public offices, the Dispensary, the High School, the Town Hall, the town gates, and the principal temples and mosques were lighted. A grand *fete* was provided for the boys and girls in the town in the High School building, where sweetmeats were distributed to them. For the amusement of boys the performance of a native juggler was also provided. For the general public *tamashas* and dancing were held in the chief centres of the town, and a performance by a native Sangita dramatic company was given, to which free admission was allowed to all who chose to attend. A *Kirtan* was held in a temple. After the Chief's return from the temple there was a display of fireworks.

MUDHOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MUDHOL, FEB. 20.

The festivities and rejoicings at Mudhol came off according to the published programme. The only alteration made in it was the children's fete, which was done on the 17th instead of the 16th. On the afternoon of the 17th school boys and girls, accompanied by the young Chief, were led in procession with music by the State Karbhari and other officials of the State to the Mandwa erected for the Durbar. The boys and girls, after taking their seats, sang poems specially composed for the occasion, praying the Almighty Creator to shower blessings on her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria. Attar, gulab, and sweetmeats were distributed to the children. Athletic sports were shown to entertain them. The celebration was a great success, and it was all at the cost of the State.

NERIAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NERIAD, FEB. 19.

The 16th and the 17th of February were the grandest days recorded in the annals of the town of Neriad. The festivities commenced early in the morning with the procession of all school children in the town, dressed in new holiday clothes, and headed by the High-School boys in rows of three under the charge of their respective teachers, with a native band and tom-tom in front, and banners and flags bearing various inscriptions and mottoes waving in the air. Empress' Jubilee flying in the air which presented a very pretty sight to the spectators. Nearly five thousand children, including non-students, of all ages, varying from 5 to 17, assembled on the Exhibition ground near the Railway Station, where, before a large gathering of people, some of the High and the Vernacular school boys sang by turns the National Anthem in English, Sanskrit, Gujerati and Urdu. Sweetmeats were then distributed among the children. The poor of the town were supplied with food cooked by Brahmins at an inn near the Vadava tank, and alms were given to the poor and the helpless.

At noon all the Mahomedans of the town, headed by their Kazi, and Khan Saheb J. M. Sayani, marched in a procession to the Idgah, where they offered prayers for the Empress' long reign. A grand Durbar was held on the Exhibition ground, where the leading inhabitants of the town were invited. Khan Saheb Dinshaji Jawasadaji, the First Class Magistrate, who was voted to the chair on the proposal of Rao Bahadur Behchardas Viharidas, read an address on behalf of the Municipality. A number of loyal speeches were made, and verses specially composed for the occasion were sung. A Gujarati version of the National Anthem was sung by Master B. J. Sayani, at the end of which, at the invitation of Khan Saheb Hormasji, station master, loud and deafening cheers for the Queen and her Jubilee were given by the assembly, and heartily taken up by the crowds outside the Durbar Hall. The assembly followed by the crowd then went in procession near the travellers' bungalow, to witness the ceremony of inaugurating a new garden, to be named "The Victoria Garden" in honour of her Majesty's Jubilee. Rao Bahadur Motibhai Rughanathji, chairman, Municipality, in asking Khan Saheb Dinshawji to perform the ceremony, made a suitable speech. After witnessing this ceremony, the people dispersed to see the grand illuminations in the town and at the railway station. The programme of the day concluded with a grand display of fireworks at the Magistrate's house. The next day the festivities were continued on the same grand scale. A procession composed of hundreds of persons, preceded by thousands of school boys carrying banners and flags, and headed by a native band of musicians, marched in the morning through the leading parts of the town to the temple of Kalaka Mata, to do homage and offer prayers for the happiness and comfort they enjoy under the British rule. The procession returned by another route to the house of Rao Saheb Chandulal, the Sub-Judge, where the assembly after the distribution of pan, attar, &c., dispersed at noon.

At 3 p.m., a prize distribution ceremony to the students of all the vernacular schools in charge of the Municipality was performed under the presidency of Rao Saheb Chandulal, when the annual and special Jubilee prizes, consisting of books and pieces of silk cloth, were given away to a host of boys and girls.

Sweetmeats were then distributed among the girls. The assemblage then marched in procession to the temple of Halkeshwar Mahadeva to hear *Hari Kirtans* (prayers), which occupied about an hour and a half. The proceedings of the day ended with a large singing and tea party at the residence of Rao Saheb Motibhai Raghunathji, chairman of the Municipality.

NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, FEB. 18.

The day set apart by the Government for the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress was right royally observed in this station, the Municipal authorities, the Government officers, the leading tradesman, vieing with each other as to who could make the best display. But the palm must be awarded to the Central India Spinning and Weaving Company's Empress Mills. The efforts they had made were certainly worthy of all praise. In the open space opposite the mill a marquee had been erected, where at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the principal employés of the establishment with numerous friends and a large number of Parsee ladies assembled to witness some sword dances and other amusements. The sentiment of "Long live the Empress of India; may God prolong her reign," were received with round and prolonged cheering. Refreshments were afterwards served. When the grounds were lighted by thousand of butties and coloured lanterns, the decorations appeared at their best. The whole scene was fairy-like in the extreme and will live long in the memories of the thousands of sightseers who crowded the road until a late hour. Messrs. Cursetji and Co.'s decorations and illuminations were also worthy of high commendation. Nagpore did its duty well.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, FEB. 18.

On the evening of the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock, all the Parsee inhabitants of Nagpur were invited to an evening party by Mr. Bezonji Dadabhai, the manager, Empress Mills, in celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. A commodious shamiana was erected near the premises of the mills for the accommodation of the guests. There was a large gathering of Parsee ladies' gentlemen and children at the appointed time. In front of the shamiana a piece of ground was enclosed for the sports of the day, where the sportsmen and jugglers engaged for the amusement of the guests displayed their skill to the admiring spectators. Some of the employés of the mills also took part in the sports, and caused great amusement at times by their strenuous endeavours to outdo the professionals. The sports continued till late in the evening. Some of the feats performed were very wonderful and at times, risky. At 5 p.m., Mr. C. D. Mahluxmivala, at the request of Mr. Bezonji Dadabhai, read a short paper before the assembly, in which he explained to them the nature and importance of the occasion, and enumerated some of the most important benefits which her Majesty's subjects, but specially her Indian subjects, have derived under her benign reign. Three hearty cheers were proposed and given for the Queen-Empress. The assembly then partook of the refreshments provided for them. The health of the Empress, the prosperity of the Empress Mills, the health of Messrs. Jamshedji N. Tata and Bezonji Dadabhai, of the Empress Mills, were proposed and accepted amid loud cheers. The company then dispersed to see the grand display of illuminations along the whole road in front of the Empress Mills. The view was something picturesque and enchanting. Two magnificent arches tastefully decorated with lights, and surmounted by transparencies bearing appropriate mottoes, were erected near the gates of the Mill buildings.

FESTIVITIES AT PURTABGARH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PURTABGARH, FEB. 16.

Great rejoicings prevail here. Our State was in no way backward in making ample preparations to suit this great occasion. After inspecting the parade of the troops, his Highness the Maharawat held a Durbar on Jubilee Day at 9 a.m., in which the Viceregal "Kharita" was read and an Imperial Salute of 101 guns fired. In the evening his Highness proceeded in procession to his villa to witness the sports and the illuminations, and late in the evening a display of fireworks ended the ceremony. To commemorate this great and auspicious occasion, a bridge will be constructed over the stream flowing between the city and the villa, (his Highness's summer residence), which will be named "The Jubilee Bridge."

The occasion was further honoured by releasing four prisoners, one of whom was a life convict.

SHOLAPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPORE, FEB. 21.

The Jubilee celebration at Sholapore was attended with complete success, and was made the occasion of general rejoicing. A Durbar was held by Mr. Fleet, C.S., C.I.E., the Collector and Political Agent, which was attended by about eighty of the leading native officials and gentry of the district to whom invitations had been issued. The Rajah of Akalkote with the Karbhari of the State and a small retinue was present, as were also all the English railway and Government officers in the station. Mr. Fleet made an impressive address, reviewing the history of the reign of the Empress in India, and was followed by the Rajah who, in a short but excellent speech, delivered in English, declared the loyalty and gratitude of the princes and people of this country. In the evening a fine display of fireworks took place at the Siddheshwar tank, which had been brilliantly illuminated by the Municipality. Both on the 16th and 17th the Government offices and the Municipal office, as well as many private houses in the town, were illuminated, and triumphal arches were erected at many points, while flags and other decorations were exhibited in the streets.

On the 17th many of the principal European and native residents met at a *soirée* given by Mr. Tagore, C.S., and a display of fireworks terminated a very successful evening. On the same day Mr. Fleet publicly laid the foundation-stone of the Victoria Union Club House, which has been largely subscribed to out of the funds collected on the occasion. These will, it is expected, considerably exceed the requirements of the Jubilee memorials already decided upon, and the surplus will probably be forwarded to Lady Dufferin's Fund for medical women.

The object of the celebration was thoroughly understood and entered into by the people. A wrestling entertainment and other amusements were provided in the city, and special prayers were offered in many of the temples. On the whole it may be said that a very healthy and gratifying spirit of loyalty was evinced, and that it will be long before the Jubilee of 1887 will be forgotten by the inhabitants of Sholapore.

THE BOMBAY JUBILEE FUND

WE are requested by the Honorary Secretaries to state that the following additional sums have been subscribed to the Fund for the above celebration :—

Names.	Victoria Technical Institute.	Queen's Jubilee Fund.	School Feast.	Imperial Institute in London.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.
Messrs Dadabhai Hormusjee Doobash and Sons (second subscription)	100	...	...	50	150 0
Rao Sahib Virprasad Tapiprasad	15	10	...	...	25 0
Mr Munsookram Soorajram Tripatti..............	25	...	...	...	25 0
Mr Nanabhai R Ranina.	10	...	5	...	15 0
					215 0
Amount previously acknowledged					57,286 14
Total...					57,501 14

NOTE.—We are requested to state that the subscription acknowledged from Mr. P. Gomes was from Dr. P. F. Gomes.

The Rs. 250 contributed by Mr. Grattan Geary, which was acknowledged on the 19th instant, should have been entered as Rs. 200 for the Victoria Technical Institute and Rs. 50 for the School Feast.

THE JUBILEE AND THE NON-SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

THE Government has issued the following resolution regarding the non-slaughter of cows for human consumption in Bombay on the Jubilee day :—

Bombay Castle, 23rd February.

Memorial from Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, Bart., and other inhabitants of Bombay, dated 11th February, 1887—Praying that in consideration of the fact that the cow is sacred with Hindus and Parsis no cow be admitted into and slaughtered in the slaughter-house at Bandora on the days of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.

Memorial from the president and secretary of the Jain Association of India, dated 11th February, 1887, and petition from Mr. Bhavanidas Bhanabhai Shroff and other Hindu inhabitants of Bombay, dated 13th February 1887, submitting prayers to the above effect.

Letter from Sha Mahomed Saru and other beef butchers of Bombay to the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, dated 14th February 1887—Stating that, wishing to live in social harmony with their fellow-citizens and out of love and respect for her Most Gracious Majesty and her rulers in India they have of their own free will and accord resolved that no cows shall be slaughtered for human consumption in Bombay on the 16th instant, the day fixed for her Majesty's Jubilee.

Demi-official letter from Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, dated 14th February 1887—Forwarding the letter from the beef butchers of Bombay with his remarks.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has learned with great pleasure and satisfaction that on the wishes of the Hindu and Parsi community being made known to the Mahommedan beef butchers of Bombay, the latter of their own accord, and wishing to do what in them lay to promote the happiness of their fellow-citizens of all classes on the Jubilee Day, and of indicating their desire to do honour to the day and to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, resolved to make arrangements for supplying the market as usual without slaughtering any cows on the 16th instant. Their action is deserving of commendation as showing in what harmony the different races live in Bombay, while in other parts of India the killing of cows is often a cause of riot and bloodshed. It is particularly gratifying that on this occasion the Mahomedans of Bombay should have adopted this method of showing their love and respect for her Majesty.

2. The Hindu and Parsi communities have already been informed of the action of the Mahomedan beef butchers.

3. The petitions with copy of this Resolution may be placed on the Editors' Table.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

THE writer of "The Present Position of European Politics" in the *Fortnightly Review* (understood to be Sir Charles Dilke) deals with France in his last communication. He has a good deal to say about General Boulanger, and from this part of his paper we quote some passages :—

> The whole of the persons who count in France, have counted latterly, or are likely to count, are, with one possible exception, admittedly peaceable. The one exception, of course, is General Boulanger, and it must be admitted not only that he excites in Germany and in Russia fears or hopes, as the case may be, but that he arouses very general public attention even in France. The personality of the man is strong. He has come very suddenly to the front. Gambetta, indeed, used to speak of him as one of the four best officers in France, but he put him rather below than above at least two of the four. General Boulanger is still quite young; he is very handsome and a good speaker. He owes his advancement to M. Clemenceau, but he has rather eclipsed his patron, who, indeed, never was especially popular. General Boulanger is commonly supposed to have violated the gentlemanly code of honour, but it is universally admitted that what has happened has not done him any harm. I shall be disbelieved when I state simply that his personal popularity in France is greater than that enjoyed by any man since Napoleon was at the height of his power, with the possible exception of Lafayette at the moment of the Revolution in 1830. General Boulanger excites a good deal of prejudice in society; but society in France counts less than it does in any other country in Europe. He is probably more popular with the army than was the Prince-President in 1849 and 1850, and the dislike felt for him by a large number of the superior officers was felt also and even more intensely for the Prince-President.
>
> So popular is he with the private soldiers and, generally speaking, with the great majority of the electors, that it may be said that no one else in France, with the doubtful exception of old M. de Lesseps, in comparison with him, is popular at all.
>
> All the politicians are afraid of him, and yet, somehow or other, he is never mentioned without a smile. In spite of his extraordinary popularity no one takes him quite seriously, and the newspapers are able to ignore his real standing with their readers and to go on writing of him as a ring-master, which they pretend he resembles. It must be admitted that the circus element is not wanting in General Boulanger's composition. He is not only a much advertised man; he has done a good deal to advertise himself. At the same time he is an able War Minister; and the constant kindness which he has shown to the private soldier is probably an honest kindness, for a calculation of the good results of which towards himself he cannot with any fairness be charged. Although General Boulanger's popularity in France is far greater than that enjoyed by Gambetta in his lifetime, he has never attained in European estimation the same position, nor does he deserve it. But in Germany there is an uneasy feeling with regard to General Boulanger's popularity, and by some Germans and by the German newspapers he is thought to be a War Minister who means war. There never was a greater mistake made than to think that General Boulanger is warlike. He seems to me to have done his duty as War Minister with no special view of undertaking an aggressive war, but, on the contrary, to have shown, in constantly limiting the expeditions intended to conquer so-called "colonies," a prudence which is laudable from every point of view. I cannot agree with those who think that the strong personality of General Boulanger in any way affects the situation of France in Europe and her probable future. A very considerable time ago I asked a friend of mine who was going to Paris to find out for me whether General Boulanger, who was beginning to excite attention, was a man, a soldier, a mountebank, or an ass. The report was of no great practical value, because it was to the effect that the "Bonaparte without a victory" was at once all four. But although probably, for the reasons which I have given, an excellent War Minister, General Boulanger has shown by his last considerable speeches that his English blood is strong in him, and that he is not a man, as the French say, "to break widows."

We saw just now that General Boulanger is not likely to be any special danger to peace. Is he likely to be a danger to the Republic?

> I have said that in the event of France desiring a master, she is more likely to look to a new man than to a member of the late royal families; and, when this is said, people begin to ask, with that attraction which is always felt for the element of personality, "Have you such a person in view?" I have in view, not the present War Minister in particular, but the Generalissimo of the French forces in the event of war, whenever that may come. France is very unlikely to be badly beaten in the next war, for the reasons which I have given in the article upon Germany. If, however, she is to have any chance of success, her Ministry must trust the best general that they can find, and let him virtually assume a dictatorship during the continuance of the war. A generalissimo thus placed with full powers at the head of an army of some four millions of men may be successful. If so, all will admit that the Republic will run a danger through his success. If he is not successful, the strong probability is that France will not be greatly driven back within her frontier, and to some extent will be able to hold her own, with an ever increasing amount of suffering caused by the pressure of taxation, and the withdrawal of men from agriculture and from trade. If the Generalissimo has been fairly cautious, is he not likely, even in these circumstances, to be almost as formidable a person to his colleagues as he would be in the event of a successful war? In case, however, of a severe defeat of France the Republic would certainly be upset in favour either of the House of France or of some individual who had been less compromised in the failure than had others: some general, for example, who had made a gallant stand. I cannot but think that a calm observer must fear that war, either successful or unsuccessful, must be fatal to the French Republic. Not necessarily in name however; not even probably in name. The next man who upsets the French Republic will, if he is a prudent man, retain republican forms. Under ordinary circumstances, that is to say, supposing that there is no war soon, General Boulanger will not rise higher than he has already risen. With his popularity, with his face and figure, he would have a good chance of being elected President if the election of President were by a national vote; but he has little or none as matters stand, the election being made, as is well known, by both Houses sitting together in Congress. Like the popularity of the Prince-President in 1850, General Boulanger's popularity is one which lessens as you go upward in the social scale. . . . The net result of the efforts of General Boulanger and of his enemies has been that, while he is still a young man, the General's popularity greatly exceeds that of the next most popular Frenchman, who has been far more years before the country. M. de Lesseps cannot well be Generalissimo; General Boulanger could and would be Generalissimo if there were war at any short interval from the present time. Some suppose that there may be civil commotion in France, and that he may be the general who will put it down; and that in this way, as well as in war, there may be danger to republican institutions. In my opinion that is not so. If there should be civil troubles put down by force, the general who puts them down will have incurred violent resentment and will not be popular enough with the whole country to found for himself a dictatorship, supposing that he wish to do so. But with war it is different. Whilst an unlucky war might even restore the House of France, and a doubtful war might produce a dictatorship, a successful war would give to the Generalissimo who brought to France Alsace or Belgium a supreme power veiled under republican forms. It is certain that the next French Cæsar will have no arch-chancellors in breeches and silk stockings about him, and it is probable that he will be styled President of the Republic. But the virtual autocracy of a strong man is not by any means out of the question. In spite of General Boulanger's present popularity, it is quite possible that within a few years, as he grows older, he may be forgotten. In France men, even useful men, are thrown aside more easily and more completely than is the case with us in England.

THE TRANSCASPIAN RAILWAY.

IN the current number of the *Fortnightly Review* Professor Arminius Vambery gives an account of the Transcaspian Railway. The Russians, according to the Professor, had enormous difficulties to overcome in the construction of the line. One of these was the want of coal for the locomotives.

NAPHTHA AS FUEL.

As the last, but by no means the least, difficulty must be mentioned the entire want of fuel for the locomotives Years ago, when the idea of establishing steam communications by land and water in those regions was first discussed it was proposed to replace coal, which is not found on any of the shores of the Caspian, by the trunks of the saxaul (Haloxylon Ammodendron). This plan, however, did not prove feasible. The wood of this shrub throws out an intense heat and burns for a long time; but it is much scarcer on the Hyrcanian steppe than on the right bank of the Oxus, and during the time it was used its very bulk proved a source of embarrassment to the steamers on the Sea of Aral. Seeking to remedy this inconvenience, the Russians were so lucky as to find an efficient substitute in the abundant springs of naphtha on the eastern as well as on the western coast of the Caspian. As far as the springs on the western coast are concerned Baku has already obtained a world-wide reputation; and the colossal, the fabulous abundance of the naphta that there bursts out of the earth is not only sufficient to furnish the by no means inconsiderable fleet on the Caspian with fuel, but has made petroleum an article of export from Russia to the whole of Eastern Europe, where it successfully competes with the American supply. The springs of naphtha to be found on the eastern coast are not less numerous and productive. This is especially the case with those situated to the south-east of the Balkan Mountains, where on my journey to Khiva I was once in danger of sinking, together with the whole caravan, in a naphtha morass. The earth quaked under our feet, the camels groaned, my travelling companions lamented, and the horrors of the night, pitch dark as it was, and the pungent odour of the naphtha, are still vivid in my memory. Now it was just this naphtha region which the Russians turned to account by obtaining from it fuel for the locomotives on their Transcaspian Railway. From the station of Bala Ishem a line of rails on the Decauville system runs for about thirty-five versts to the neighbouring naphtha springs, where now that regular borings have been undertaken, five large cisterns, each eighty-five fathoms deep, have been opened. These supply daily 5,000 poods (about 82,000 kilos) for the service of the railway, for lighting, warming, and even for the bakeries. The locomotives are heated with naphtha refuse, called in Russian astatki. The stations are lighted with kerosine, which is even employed in private houses in place of candles. At every station our stores of coal are replaced by piles of large casks and similar vessels, full of this combustible, or ready to be filled with it. When we take into consideration the extraordinarily productive character of the naptha springs, we shall see that not only is there no danger of the railway service being stopped from want of fuel, but that the heating of the furnaces will cost less than in the richest coal-bearing districts.

WATCHING THE RAILWAY.

The maintenance of the line will be as cheap as its construction, if we leave out of calculation the inevitable damage caused at certain times of the year by the inundations of the Tedjend, the Heri Rood, and the Oxus. In a country where there are no roads, where no fences, no gates, and no watch-boxes are required, it was quite sufficient to place a watchman's hut every twelve-and-a-half versts. Such a hut is built in the form of a barrack, and serves as the dwelling-place of several workmen and watchmen. By its side is erected a small tower, from which the road can be surveyed for some distance right and left. But in order to inspect more minutely the state of the permanent-way, to try the rails, and to remove obstacles, two men start daily from the barracks, going six versts in each direction up and down the line. For this purpose each barrack is provided with two horses. On their journey one rides and the other walks; on their return journey the one who rode walks, yielding the horse to his comrade, who now in his turn rides. By this clever arrangement the inspection of the vast line of railway does not require more than 110 or 120 such guard-houses—and a by no means contemptible economy is effected.

RUSSIA AND CENTRAL ASIAN TRADE.

Of much greater importance are the prospects of advantage to the Russians from the Transcaspian Railway in the department of commerce, in which a downright revolution will be effected by the accelerated intercourse between Europe and Central Asia. Of the advantages resulting from these changes the lion's share will doubtless fall to Russia. It would be difficult to say beforehand whether these changes will be confined to Central Asia or will extend to India and to China. One point is, however, certain. The commerce of Afghanistan, of North-Eastern Persia, and of the three Khanates will for the future pass along the Transcaspian Railway, the railway of the Caucasus, and for the most part through Russia. Its future emporia will be Bokhara, Merv, Askhabad, Baku, and Batoum. The khanate of Bokhara, with its 2,130,000 inhabitants, has always been distinguished for its activity in production and in commerce. Its capital is looked upon as the centre of the Central Asiatic world, not only on account of its numerous mosques and the number of its learned theologians, but also on account of its flourishing trade. This was always the case; and under Russian rule, owing to the increased security of the roads and the greater facility of communication, the trade of Bokhara has assumed greater dimensions. According to the Customs returns for the year 1867, the value of Russian goods exported to Central Asia amounted to 10,875,000 roubles, and that of goods imported to Russia from the khanates to 8,504,000 roubles. These numbers have gradually risen, and according to the latest Russian statistics the exports from Russia to Central Asia during last year amounted to 900,000 poods, with a value of 37,000,000 roubles, and the imports from Central Asia to Russia amounted to 1,371,000 poods, with a value of 15,860,000 roubles. As soon as the railway is in full working order, and the regulations regarding freights are settled, the capital on the Zerefshan will in all probability, supported by its ancient renown, raise itself to the position of the chief emporium in the three khanates. Here will be formed the centre of the commerce of the steppes to the north and the north-west of the basin of the Yaxartes, and even of Fergana and Eastern Turkestan. Owing to the active commercial spirit of the Tadjiks of this khanate, the retail trade will probably remain in their hands. The wholesale business will probably be conducted by Russians, and that too on a larger scale than has hitherto been the case Up to 1885 only the agents of the so-called Russian Commercial Company stopped there in a caravan, and they were half prisoners, while the so-called Russian traders were either Tartars or Jews. The correspondent of a Russian newspaper lamented that "the *Russian Mercury* is represented on the Zerefshan by our Itzigs and Moshes of orthodox traders there is not a trace to be found." Now that a Russian Ambassador resides at Bokhara, and is treated with extreme respect by the present Emir Abdul Ahad, the orthodox will have no difficulty in pressing the Itzigs and Moshes out of the field; and in the new railway station erected outside Bokhara, the Russian language will become par excellence the language of commerce.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

How far Russia will succeed by means of this favourable position in attaining the final goal of her ambition, access to the Southern Ocean, is a point to be decided by the two colossal Powers which are rivals in Asia, and a subject upon which I will not touch here. This much, however, may be said—namely, that John Bull, after a good deal of shaking and several digs in the ribs from his rival, has at last awakened out of sleep and has applied himself energetically to the work of defence. The race between the two railway lines is not yet finished. But as soon as they have reached their temporary goals, which on the Russian side will be the case in a few months, on the English in a few years, the struggle of giants will be no longer deferred. What is happening at present in the Balkan Peninsula and elsewhere is merely a light vibration of the air produced by the terrible storm gathering in the distance, which the lightning-conductors at the disposal of our wretched diplomatists will soon be no longer able to avert.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE "IRISH DEMAND."

IN the number of the Nineteenth Century for this month the first place is occupied by a paper of twenty-five pages from Mr. Gladstone's pen, entitled, "Notes and Queries on the Irish Demand." Mr. Gladstone begins his paper with the following statement :—

> I am impressed with the belief that this may be a favourable moment for approaching the Irish question on what may perhaps be termed its reflective, as opposed to its impassioned side. We who are attached, I believe immoveably, to the policy of establishing a statutory Parliament in Ireland with its necessary consequence, a Ministry responsible in the colonial fashion, and under proper conditions to secure the just intrest of Ireland in imperial concerns, have nevertheless to recognize the fact that there is for the moment a solid wall built up across our path, in the shape of a majority of 110 against us. If, as a high official authority declares, this be an irrevocable verdict against us, or if, as we think, the balance of voting power cast by the election of 1886 is simply a respite for our opponents, either way the time is a time calmly to inquire.
>
> What reinforcement we may gain from hope:
> If not, what resolution from despair,
>
> Nor will I lengthen my preface by allowing myself to dwell either on the early signs of a crumbling process among our opponents, or on the invaluable admissions of Professor Dicey, who figures as our opponent; since these subjects would lead me nearer to the ground which I desire at present to avoid.

A series of questions follows, of which the first is "Whether it would be wise for Ireland, taking her lesson from old experience, to rely upon obtaining what she desires from the fears of England?" The answer given is that it would not be wise, but, on the contrary, an error to do this, and an historical retrospect is then given to prove that English concessions to Ireland have not always been the product of fear :—

"In 1845, for example, Ireland desired, or appeared to desire, and she obtained, three boons from Parliament from the wise forethought of Sir Robert Peel. They were: the better endowment of Maynooth; the foundation of the Queen's yclept by Sir Robert Inglis the godless, Colleges; and the Charitable Bequests Act. No one would assert that these measures were passed through fear; unless, indeed, it were that "early and provident fear" which, says Burke, "is the mother of security," and which may attend upon, but does not disparage, any good act of any person for any purpose. If it be said that the instance is *de minimis*, then I quote three other measures, two given and one offered by Great Britain, to which this objection will not apply. They are: (1) the disestablishment of the Irish Church; (2) the Land Act of 1870; (3) the Education Bill of 1879, approved on the second reading by a majority of British, but rejected by the votes of Irish members. It still appears to me little short of ludicrous to assert that these measures were the product of slavish fear, or that a couple of local outrages are to be compared with the case of the Emancipation Act, of which the Duke of Wellington said that he adopted the policy as being preferable to civil war. In a somewhat sluggish state of the public mind, those two outrages, at Manchester and Clerkenwell, just made it possible by exciting general attention, for a powerful political party to give the Irish qnestion precedence over other pending questions; and they did no more. I remember a case of a small timid spaniel frightened by a hare; Great Britain is not to be frightened even by a couple of hares.

Mr Gladstone admits that "the great measures of 1778 and 1793 in Ireland, and of 1782 and 1783 in England, were in the main due to the fears" of the latter country. But the circumstances are quite different now; for example, the Irish population at the time of the Catholic Emancipation Act was a third of the whole population whereas now it is only one-seventh.

In truth, one of the conclusions that with the progress of a lengthened life most ripens and deepens in my mind, is my conclusion as to the vast and solid strength of Great Britain. She has a strength such as that she may almost war with heaven; may prolong wrong-doing through years and years, if not with impunity, yet with a reserve of unexhausted strength, fetched up from every fibre of a colossal organism, which seems as if, like the peasant's river, it would flow for ever—never drain away.

The second question asked is whether, "in the controversy over the Bills of the late Administration, Ireland, the weaker party, has had the full benefit of equal treatment?" Here the point made is, that England exacted every guarantee from Ireland for the full repayment of the huge loan proposed to be given her, while Ireland, in return, asked for no guarantee that the balance of the money paid should be devoted to Irish purposes. Ireland did not doubt England's honour, what right then had England to doubt Ireland's solvency? In the same way, Ireland was ready to accept the English power of veto; yet England was not ready to treat the new Irish Parliament with confidence. "Here it seems to be wild and untutored Ireland that is considerate in word and act; it is sedate and stable England, trained in the 'sweet reasonableness' of constitutional tradition, which appears to prefer in controversy unequal and not equal ways."

Another question deals with the chances of "firm government," or some improved action of the executive, disposing of the political question of Home Rule. Much scorn is poured by Mr. Gladstone on person, who advocate firm government, "as if it were a new specific, hitherto undreamt of, for the cure of the Irish malady;" it is sure to fail, as it has failed in the past. A fifth point dealt with is the anxiety lest „the establishment of a statutory Parliment in Dublin may make over the goverment of Ireland to Mr. Parnell and his firends." There is a twofold reply attempted to this suggestion: first, that the representation of Ireland is already in the hands of the Nationalist; and secondly, that the concession of Home Rule would turn the discontented into loyal citizens.

A reference to the Scotch history is intended to explain why Scotland has accepted union with England, and why Ireland never will:—"Scotland, through a long course of centuries, had upon the whole maintained her independence. Ireland had been under the mailed heel of England. Scotland had her own legislative and executive powers. Our English Executive ruled in Ireland, and directly commanded more than two-fifths of the Parliament by place and pension."

The article concludes thus:—

"When we test the present methods for governing Ireland the result is as follows: — First, that it is governed at a cost, cival and military, which, if applied to the empire generally, not even the wealth of Great Britain could sustain. Next, that we have banished the sons of Ireland wholesale, in this and in preceding generations, to other lands kindlier to them than their own, and the seed thus sown broadcast has grown up into so many centres of adverse foreign opinion; while more generally I believe that from the whole compass of foreign literature it is impossible to cull a single witness in our favour. Next that, instead of giving satisfaction to the populations of the two islands, every man on this side the water is discontented with the present relations, while Ireland regards them with a sentiment for which simple discontent is too weak a word. Further, that under the name of a conservative resistance we are defending innovation; while the whole object of the Irish is to restore the tradition of their fathers; and that by promoting absenteeism we estrange in sympathy, and too often in person also, from Ireland the most responsible of its citizens, the natural leaders of society, and the proper checks upon all violent and disorganizing tendencies. And lastly that by blocking the way with Irish business we have effectually hindered the progress of British legislation: and have now, while saddling our Parliament with intolerable labours fallen into arrears which are also felt to be intolerable. . . . Is there not a real problem before us; and will not the political genius of this nation, which in every other quarter has, by the removal of discontent, strengthened and not relaxed the bounds of empire, show the world in the only case that still remains unprovided for, that by carefully acting on the same principles in appropriate form we may be enabled to bring about the same beneficent results?"

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

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DISEASE
FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

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DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

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A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

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Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

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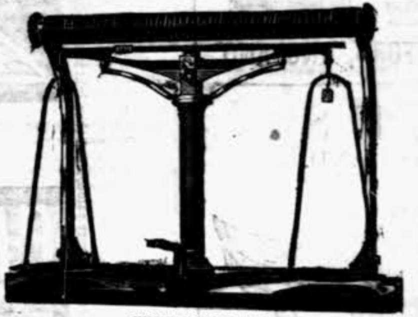

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Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain or One ten-thousandth of a gramme.* The balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory and at the Dispensing Counter also.*

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PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF
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IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

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DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

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PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

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This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful rectorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER. PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE. LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of
PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE, after the acute symptoms have subsided PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

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CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because, having watch movements, and being fitted into a handy, portable form of case, they are perfectly adapted to the requirements of Travellers by sea or by land. They all go for eight days, or in otherwords, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. *They are protected by strong leather cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.* The frames are of solid bronze richly gilded, or of nickel, or enamelled, having thick plate-glass panels all round with polished bevilled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter. Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Time-pieces.

3½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces	Rs.	35
4½ do. do. do.	,,	45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inch high, Time-piece, nickel and gilt, sound cylinder movement	,,	55
The same with alarum	,,	65
4½ Inch high, plain gilt Time-pice with lever movement	,,	70
The same with alarum	,,	80
4½ In. high clock, with superior horizontal movement.	,,	90
The same with lever movement	,,	100
5½ In. high do. do.	,,	115
The same with repeater actions	,,	125
The same repeater and alarum ......Rs. 180 &	,,	140
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finish	,,	200
Lever Escapement, alarum with two Bells striking quarters	,,	225
Highly finished Fancy Enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	,,	275
Largest size, 15 inch high, chiming quarters on four bells, and striking the hours on a gong	,,	450
The Mignon Carriage Time-piece, 2½ in. high, with enamelled or gilt dial, smallest size	,,	120
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The Mignon Carriage Clock, in Enamelled case, with Lever movement, highest quality, extra finish	,,	280

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

Like the Carriage Clock, has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at, are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has a strong, well-finished solid brass Lever movement, 5-inch Enamelled dial with bold figures, going Eight Days, striking hours and half-hours, in solid plain case with lock and key. A sound and serviceable article on which dependence can be placed......Rs. 75

The same as above 6-inch dial	80
Do Time-piece with seconds hand.	65
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Small Drum Time-pieces and Clocks, in brass or nickel, of various qualities, with Watch movements ......Rs.	to 60

Price List of WallClocks, Bracket Clocks, Hall or Library Clocks, post free on application to

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SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

Price per dozen case Rs. 28-8 subject to Cash Discount.

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EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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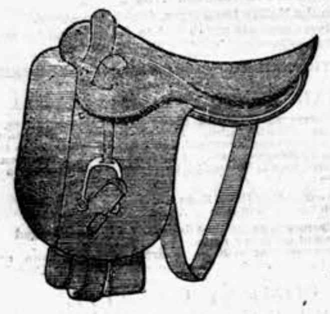

THESE SADDLES have all THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, are LIGHT, DURABLE, and BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED. They have been made to our own instructions, and with careful regard to Indian requirements.

PRICES.

Plain all over, Hogskin Saddle, complete, very neat... ...	...Rs. 100 to 125
Do. with richly-quilted Doeskin Seat and Safe, very handsome	...,, 125 to 135
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This Stirrup is the *most perfect yet invented,* exceedingly simple in Construction and instantaneous in Action, retention of the foot is therefore impossible.

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GOLDEN COLOUR,

which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of golden-haired children and fair or grey-haired adults. Sizes 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

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For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
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For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
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Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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Ornamental & Glazed Tiles
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